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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,711—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P. M.
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th June.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	6207	F. H. Seymour	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July,
P.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7368	W. R. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
P.L. CARTHAGE	6363	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Meade	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "

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The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
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GISELA		G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896

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CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

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PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1896 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-seventh Day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th Day of June, 1896.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS, Sheriff of Bombay.

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

MESSRS. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term to endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & Co., LD., MANCHESTER.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One New English-built C-under Spring Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSE'S furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.

Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY K. O. BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th June 1896, at 4 p.m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, a lot of empty K. O. boxes, with tins.

SALE OF ABOUT 6,000 BAGS OF MYRABOLLAMS.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 121 of 1896, Goculdas Madhowjee vs. Ebbjee Oomersey, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, about 6,000 bags of myrabollams in lots, stored in the godown situate at Nursingpura. Inspection of the said myrabollams can be had in the said godown from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on application to the undersigned. For further particulars apply either to the said Receiver at his office in the High Court building, or to the said auctioneers, Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co. at their office at Medows Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 11, 1896.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse foot, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts

SOLE AGENTS: CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the OCTOBER MEETING to be held on the 3rd, 6th, 8th, and 10th OCTOBER 1896, CLOSE on MONDAY, the 15th June.

J. O. DOOD, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

CLEMENT POOLE, Secretary.

1, Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1896.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

WITH reference to the Advertisement calling for applications for the APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT ENGINEER for the charge of Roads and Buildings in the Town Area of the City of Calcutta, published in this paper, on the 23rd, 25th and 26th May, 1896, intending applicants are informed that the Commissioners have REMOVED the AGE-LIMIT mentioned in para. 6 of the Advertisement. Applications will be received up to the 14th instant

W. R. MACDONALD, Secretary to the Corporation.

3rd June, 1896.

SHORTHAND WRITER (Pitman's) seeks EMPLOYMENT in Merchant's, Lawyer's, or Newspaper Office, in any part of India, the Colonies, China, or Japan. Has had considerable experience of Newspaper Work and can fill almost any position in Literary Department from that of Sub-Editor to Reader. Can give good references. Has also some knowledge of and practical acquaintance with Indian Law. Would be willing to learn Type-writing, if necessary. Apply "F. W. R.", 15, Albion Place, Byculla, Bombay.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER GOCULDAS COREJEE (or COOVERJEE) of Bombay, Hindoo, has contracted to sell the undermentioned immoveable properties. All persons having claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from THIS DAY, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Pension and Tax ground situate lying and being on the West side of Kalbadevi Road within the Island and without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1141 6-9th square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3201 and new Survey No. 5 and 8 and 9 assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 58 and bounded as follows: On or towards the East by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the West by the property of Premjee Jeewan on or towards the North also by the property of the said Premjee Jeewan and on or towards the South by the property of Khimjee Bodhani together with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses and chawls standing thereon and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Thucker Goculdas Corejee (or Cooverjee) and his tenants.—Dated this 1st June, 1896.

BROWN & MOIR, Purchaser's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 121 OF 1894.

EDULJI SHAPOORJI of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Dhobitalao Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the late DADY HOMEJI DADY ......Plaintiff.

vs.

SHEERINBAI, the Widow and CHANDANBAI the mother the legal heirs and representatives of the late DADY HOMEJI DADY, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, respectively residing at Mazagon and Mahaluxmi, outside the Fort of Bombay, and SIR JAMSETJI JIJIBHOY BARONET, C. S. I., the sole surviving Trustee of the Deed of Settlement dated the 16th of March, 1893, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, and residing at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made by this Honorable Court in the above suit, and bearing date the 5th day of December, 1895, the Commissioner of the said Court will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon the Reversionary Interest of Dady Homeji Dady, deceased, in the Government Promissory Loan Notes of the nominal value of Rupees Seventeen Thousand and Rupees Three Hundred and eighty-five and annas eleven in cash, being the balance of the Trust funds under a Deed of Settlement dated the 16th day of March, 1893, whereof Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy is the Sole Surviving Trustee and the Trusts in respect of which funds save and except those relating to the interest (which is determinable on her death or remarriage) of Sheerinbai, widow of the said Dady Homeji Dady have been set aside by a Decretal order in the suit made on the 2nd day of October, 1894.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 79, Meadows Street; Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of April, 1896.

G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

BULK OIL INSTALLATION.

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
New Tins containing 4 Impl. Gallons	each	2	2
Bulk Oil per 4 Imperial Gallons		1	13
Drums containing 4 Imperial Gallons	each	4	0
Do. Empty	"	2	3

The Drums can be refilled with Bulk Oil whenever required. For Wholesale Prices apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 9th June, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year, Application to

Dr. GLOEL, Landhaus Birkenfeld, Wesel-am-Rhein, Germany.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
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CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD., LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India STANLEY OAKES, 13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
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J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
"For India" " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes Apply to

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CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO., Sole Agents, Bombay.

KRONPRINZ

PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops (IN WHITE BOTTLES).

THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR CORKSCREW BRAND.

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TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the service, finance, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED), MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	6	0
Reserves and Rest	"	10,79,540	12	8
Deposits	"	97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances	"	11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	"	1 13,006	2	11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,999	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6, and 3 months, respectively.

By Order of the Board, F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—BANK OF ENGLAND. UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000

RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, { Managers.

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000 =	"	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

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M. TOSHIMA, Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Miss Annie May Abbott's performance, 9-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Madura entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Northsands yesterday; the steamer Kaveri left it on Tuesday, and the steamer Satrunji yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vincenzo Florio entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Knight of St. George yesterday; the steamer Port Elliot left it on Tuesday, and the steamers Java, Samoa, and Persia yesterday.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May last was 5,075, the daily average being 183, and the total of new patients 852.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May last was 3,204, daily average 103, and the total of new admissions 1,496—Parsis 960; Hindus 394; and other castes 142. The number of children vaccinated was 122.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Dr. Bhalchandra presiding. The Committee adjourned after disposing of a few formal items of business.

EFFECTS OF DRINK.—Madhaw Bhana, residing at Lower Colaba, while under the influence of drink, fell out of a window in his house on to the road below, sustaining injury to his head and fracturing two of his ribs. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Lower Colaba, on view of the body of Gowree, a Hindu woman, aged forty years, the wife of a cultivator, residing at that locality. Deceased was tired of her life owing to domestic unhappiness and troubles, and put an end to her life by throwing herself into a well. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Mahomed Behbani, Sheikh-ul-Islam-Zadeh, Munshi to the Anjuman, will deliver a lecture in Persian on "The proper poetical construction of Gazol, Kasideh, and Kataa." The Persian Consul-General has kindly consented to preside. Students and teachers of Persian are specially invited to attend.

BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES.—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit completes, to-day, his seventy-fourth year, and there will be general rejoicing in the Parsi community, and prayers that he may have many more returns of this day in health and continued prosperity. As usual, there will be a dinner party this evening at his palatial residence, and about five hundred persons have already intimated their intention to be present to offer him their cordial congratulations. The poor, says a correspondent, look on this day with gladness and anxiety, for he is their benefactor, and never forgets them on such occasions.

A GIRL SENT ADRIFT BY HER PARENTS.—Miss Wardlaw Ramsay, secretary in charge of the Young Women's Christian Association Home, at Nesbit Lane, reported to the police, on Tuesday, that a girl, named Winifred Brown, aged nineteen years, left the Home on the morning of the 8th instant, in company of a Mrs. Williams, and went to the house of a Mrs. Sibbald, at Mazagon, whence she suddenly disappeared. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the girl went to Mrs. Charts' house, at Mount Road, on the 3rd instant, and asked for work and shelter, stating that she had been sent adrift by her parents, who, she said, were living at Igatpuri, her father being employed there as a guard on the G. I. P. Railway. She further said that her father had a family of thirteen children, which he was unable to support, and consequently told her to go to Bombay and earn for herself. The girl is quite a stranger in Bombay.

DESERTING FROM THE WORKHOUSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton charged a European, named Robert Burdock alias Alfred Burdock, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having deserted from the Government workhouse of Bombay on the 6th June 1893, he being a vagrant there. From the evidence of Mr. Thomas Martin, the warder of her Majesty's House of Correction, who appeared to prosecute the vagrant, it appeared that since the year 1880 up to the time of his last desertion, accused was admitted into the Government workhouse on thirteen different occasions. During that period Burdock deserted from the workhouse on five different times, and was always arrested by the police and brought back to the workhouse. He was arrested by the police on Monday last at Kamatipoora, where he was found loafing about. Burdock in his defence stated that while he was on leave from the workhouse, he obtained an employment, but he failed to inform the governor of the workhouse about it, and begged that the offence might be looked over on that account. Mr. Martin stated that accused had put forth similar excuses while he had been arrested by the police on four previons occasions. His Worship convicted Burdock, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

KNOCKED DOWN AND RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a Goanese mendicant, named Rozario Soares, aged forty-five years, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a B. B. and C. I. Railway engine, driven by George Ramsay, at the Bulk Oil Installation New Line, which runs along the Carnac Bunder Central Road to Mody Bay. It appears that the engine with one truck attached was shunting at the Carnac Central Road, when Rozario Soares was sitting on the line. He was called out by a Port Trust pointsman, but did get out of the way. Instead when half of the engine had passed him he again drew himself near the line, with the result that one of the axle-tree boxes suddenly caught the trousers of the left leg and he fell, and one of the wheels of the engine passed over both of his feet. Soares was at once placed in a victoria, and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where one-half of his right foot and the left foot were amputated by the house surgeon, and he has been detained in the hospital. Soares, who has no fixed place of residence in Bombay, is in the habit of begging about the city.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Before Mr W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Jetha Nursey, a metha in a cotton mill at Colaba, was charged with attempting to outrage a Hindu girl, Yeshwanta, a labourer in the mill. Inspector Gannon told the magistrate that the girl had given an inconsistent version of the incident, and it appeared to him that the charge was brought with the intention of levying blackmail or from pique. The girl was warned by his Worship against making a false statement, and was then examined. She said on Tuesday morning she entered a room to fetch a bottle of oil, where she was followed by accused, who insulted her. She raised an alarm, and out of nearly two hundred persons about the place only her brother-in-law came to her rescue. Being cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, pleader, who defended, she admitted that her brother-in-law was a dismissed mill-hand, and she made a complaint to the police nearly ten hours after the alleged occurence. The magistrate discharged the accused, remarking that there a ppeared to be no truth in complainant's story. Mr. Spencer told the court that this was a most serious charge to be preferred against an innocent man. The magistrate told Mr. Gannon to file a written information, if he chose, against the girl for making a false complaint.

A FRAUDULENT CHARGE ON A MAJOR FOR A TELEGRAM.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Harry Brewin charged Deoba Yeshwant, lately a clerk in the General Telegraph Office, with cheating Major Farmer, R.A., now at Allahabad, in respect of Rs. 6. Major Farmer arrived in Bombay last month from home, and before proceeding to Allahabad, sent a telegraphic message to Mrs. Farmer at Colombo. The message consisted of seventeen words, and accused, who received the message from the Major, took Rs. 4 as the cost of wiring it. Shortly after this accused went to the Great Western Hotel, where Major Farmer was spending the day, and demanded Rs 6 more as the message cost Rs. 9-15, and not Rs. 4. The gentleman paid him Rs. 6, and got an anna back from accused. Major Farmer did not think it was necessary to get a receipt for the money paid as cost of the message, as he was not aware of the practice in the Indian telegraph offices. After he reached Allahabad, the Major found out that he had been cheated, and wrote all the circumstances of the case to Mr. Nigel-Jones, head of the Telegraph Department, Bombay, who made enquiries. Accused was found to be the clerk who had made up the message and received Rs. 6 more from Major Farmer by false representation. The message really cost Rs. 4. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown, and led evidence, while Mr. Hugh Sealy defended. The evidence of Mr. Nigel-Jones was recorded, which disclosed facts to the above effect. Some more evidence having been recorded, his Worship framed the charge of cheating against accused, who pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. Mr. Sealy, pleading for mercy on his behalf, brought it to the knowledge of the court that the amount of deposit as a guarantee for good character in the Telegraph Office had been forfeited, and that was a heavy fine. His Worship, in convicting the accused, remarked that though the amount in respect of which the offence had been committed was a small one, yet the offence itself was serious, the accused having destroyed the confidence placed in him. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

LEVYING PROPERTY TAX ON SCHOOLS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(SMALL CAUSES COURT.)

(Before MR. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL, Acting Chief Judge.)

THE REV. CHARLES GILDER VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

MR. BOWEN, of Messrs. Little, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley, and Dunlop, represented the respondent.

This was an appeal presented by the petitioner, who is the acting honorary secretary of the Indo-British Institution, in respect of the taxes levied on the premises, known as the Indo-British Institution, situated at the Hornby Road.

The petitioner stated that on the 4th April last there was presented, on behalf of the Municipality to the honorary secretary of the institution for payment, a bill for property taxes for the period from April last to September next on the premises of the institution, which included inter alia Rs. 89-5-2 for general tax, which had been deposited with the Municipal Commissioner. The petitioner submitted, to the best of his information and belief, that under the provisions of section 143 of the Bombay Municipal Act 1888, the premises were exempted from the general tax as they formed a portion of the school building, which was exclusively occupied for charitable purposes within the meaning of that section, and not being a building in which any trade or business was carried on or in respect of which rent was derived. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that the matter of this tax might be taken into consideration, and the tax levied disallowed. On the 14th August last, Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality, wrote a letter to the petitioner, forwarding forms, and requesting information for assessment purposes, it having been given as the joint opinion of the Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity that residences occupied, rent free, by members of the teaching staffs of educational institutions were not exempted from the general tax, but that students' quarters, when the students got a free education, or got an education at a cost less than the actual rent, were exempted. On the 24th of the same month the petitioner sent a reply furnishing the necessary information as asked for by the Municipality. In this letter he explained that the institution provided a home as well as instruction for poor children, and that the master and the mistress resided on the premises, who looked after the children out of school hours, so that their presence, day and night, was in the case of these schools as much an essential of the scheme of education as the residence of the pupils themselves.

Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the Municipality, contended that the beneficial occupation by a person in a charitable institution must be rated. He, in support of his contentions, cited several authorities. Mr. Bowen then examined the petitioner and the head-master of the school, and after the solicitor had replied to Mr. Crawford's contentions, his Honour took time to consider the judgment.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

AT the Currimbhoy Mills, Parel, last evening, under the presidency of Mr. Mahomed Currimbhoy, the following address was presented to Mr. Thomas Taylor, the Carding and Spinning Master:—

Dear Sir,—We, the employees of the carding and spinning departments of the Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited, having learnt with mingled feelings of regret and pleasure that you are about to leave us for a short period for a change to England, beg respectfully to approach you with these few lines to bid you a hearty farewell, and take this opportunity of expressing our sentiments of the high esteem in which you are justly and deservedly held by all of us. Without dilating upon your many excellent qualities, we may say that your affable temper, kind nature, and impartial and considerate behaviour towards us have so much endeared you to us that we sincerely assure you we shall very much miss you whilst you are away in your native land. We will hopefully and eagerly look for the day when we shall have the unfeigned pleasure of welcoming you again amongst us to resume your appointment, the duties of which you have hitherto discharged with advantage to ourselves and, as we believe, satisfaction to your employers. We respectfully beg you to accept the trivial present which accompanies this address for good self and Mrs. Taylor. In conclusion, we cordially wish you and Mrs. Taylor God-speed and a pleasant voyage home.

A diamond ring was presented to Mr. Taylor and another to Mrs. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor replied to the address in suitable words. After refreshment, the gathering dispersed. A native band played in the mill premises, and the compound was decorated with flags, bunting, and evergreens.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

33-91—L S F and Nicholson—Goswami Shri Jivanlaljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Girdhurlaljee Triumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
13-95—Pestonjee R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai and others vs Tyab Haji Essa—Framjee M and M.
1-96—Payne G and S—Hajee Hassum Hajee Gunny and others vs Noorbai widow—Chalk W and S.
4-96—Nanu and Hormusjee—Sakarbai widow vs Purshotum Arjoon—Tyabjee D and Co.
2-96—Bhaishunker and K—Shivshunker Ramshunker vs Ramshunker Ootumram—In person.
5-96—Balcrishna V N K—Tribhowan Virchund vs Hansraj Sewchund—Mulla and Mulla.

Postponed Long Causes.

279-95—M H Khan (for pauper)—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and another—M N Saklatwalla—Part heard.
16-95—Framjee M and M—Bai Pirojbai vs Bai Cooverbai and others—Ardeshir H and D.
392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhai Jamnadas vs Venilal Tapidas—Tyabjee D and Co.
543-95—James Peace—Ebrahim Guni and another vs Jan Mahomed Oosman—Payne G and S.
222-95—Wadia and G—Sulleman Lukha vs Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

201-96—Khunderao and S—Sudanmud Shreecrustnajee vs Dwarkadas Gangadas.

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

463-95—Bhaishanker and K—Bajujee Babajee and another vs Lingajee Mankojee and others—K J Mantri and James Peace.

For Consent Decree.

161-96—M L Shroff—Bai Perozbai vs Bai Ruttanbai.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

151-96—Crawford B and Co—Dobson and Barlow, Ld, and another vs The Bengal S and W Co—Thakerdas D and Co—Part heard.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

13-96—In person—Radhabai vs Marwadi Dhira Raja—Wadia and G.
14-96—In person—Purbai vs Champsey Karamsey.
15-96—In person—Poonbai vs Hurbai alias Vejbai and Crawford B and Co.

Testamentary Matter.

1-96—In person—Eduljee Cawasjee Behea vs Limjeebhoy Eduljee Mithaiwalla.

Defended New Long Causes.

13-96—James Peace (a pauper)—Laxumibai Withoba Ragoo—K J Mantri.
19-96—Framjee M and M—Abdool Jalila bin Ebrahim vs The British India Steam Navigation Company Ld—Craigie L and O.
25-93—M H Khan—Namoobai vs Mukund Moroba and others—In person.
32-96—Hiralal M and M—Motilal Hargovandas vs Narsoo Dharmaji and another—In person.
49-96—Hiralal M and M—Haridas Narondas vs Adhibai and another—J C Cama.
52-96—Crawford B and B—Bai Luxumibai and another vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—M L Shroff, Duphtary and F, and Khunderao and S—In person.
73-96—Framjee and M—Anandrao Hari Trimbak vs Chaya bin Shimga Nackma—In person.
148-96—Ardeshir H and D—Bhimjeebhoy Sajan and others vs Mahomedbhoy Dewraj and others—H J R Hemming.

Postponed Long Cause.

436-94—Chitnis M and M—Choonilal Chotalal and another vs Bhukandas Bhagtidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

Bhaishanker and K—For Petitioner. In the matter of the Lunacy Act XXXIV of 1858 and in the matter of Callianjee Jetha an alleged Lunatic—Mooljee Jetha Petitioner—Payne G and S for Vussonjee Rupjee.

Petition for Hearing.

F A Little (for Government)—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Government and Goverdhundas Khimjee—Craigie L and O and Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

For Hearing Exception on Commissioner's Report.

877-70—Crawford B and Co, J C Cama, and J Dorabjee—Mithibai vs L N Banaji and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie L and O, and Roughton and B.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

255-95—Thakordas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Rawjee Balajee—Janardhan and A.

Postponed Long Causes.

106-95—J Peace—Balkrishna Shiv Shanker vs Khoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Topen—Tyabji and Co.
611-94—Wadia and G—Chundoojee Khooshaljee and others vs Poonamchand Krishnajee and others—M L Shroff.
38-95—M L Shroff—Punamchand Krishnajee and others vs Chandoojee Khooshaljee and others—Wadia and G.
255—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chotoo vs Gangjibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.
197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioners Report.

356-95—Little, N and B—Jugmohandas Vandrawandas and another vs Hajee Sooleman Hajee Soomar—Payne, G and S.

Postponed Long Cause.

429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi Khunderao and S.

A MAN with a very inharmonious voice attempted to sing a piece called "The Tempest." A sea captain present said to a friend;—"Don't be alarmed; it is not a tempest; it's only a squall, and will soon be over."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY.

REFERRING to the discussion that is carried on in the puplic press regarding the administration of the Tramway Company, the "Indian Spectator" says: "The Bombay Tramway Company is an establishment, against the management of which there is comparatively very little to be said. The Company seems to be more anxious to look to the comfort and convenience of its passengers than are the railway companies of India and an attempt is certainly made here to treat the Europeans and the natives alike to some extent. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the chief motto of the times, in which we live, is "Go a step further," and there is no wonder, therefore, if the public ask for more than what is already in their hands. "Prima facie" there is something wrong in our Tramway Co.'s system, under which, the minimum fare, except between two or three places is one anna, and the maximum, —even for so long a distance as from Parel to Colaba is only two annas. There ought to be a greater proportion between the distance travelled and the rates charged. It may also be possible to reserve a bench in each tram at a fare and a half or even two for those who may choose to pay the extra charge in order to escape coming in contact with dirtily clad non-descripts. Such reserved benches should have seats only for four persons of course. We suppose the Company is prosperous enough to reduce to four, in all cases, the maximum number of passengers each bench of their cars is to accommodate. They will have to run a few more trams to meet the present requirements, but the little extra expense involved therein will be more than made up by the popularity the Company will gain and very likely by attracting to it some of those who now go by 'victorias.'"

THE NEW DEWAN AT BARODA.

Regarding the new Dewan at Baroda, the "Subodha Patrika" says: "The Government of India has at last sanctioned the appointment of Devan Bahadur S. Shrinivasa Raghava Iyengar to the Devanship of Baroda, and the Devan Bahadur will shortly assume charge of his duties. The responsibilities of the post are ordinarily heavy and are peculiarly so at this time, and the Devan Bahadur will have an opportunity of showing his administrative capacity. He will have to solve many a difficult question and steer clear between the Gujarati and Marathi Hindus, the antipathy between whom has recently found expression even in the public prints. We shall watch the progress of the New Devan's administration with great interest."

MR. OZANNE'S SERVICES TO THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Speaking of the address presented to Mr. Ozanne by the Bombay Dairy Company, the "Indian Spectator" states: "The representatives of the Bombay Dairy Companies have done well to recognise the services of Mr. Ozanne in introducing the dairy industry in India and placing it pretty nearly on a lasting basis. The idea originated with Mr. Ozanne's predecessor, but he has the credit of having taken it up in right earnest and worked hard to have it realised. It was he who encouraged the Dairy Supply Company of London to send to India a commission and who made its exhibitions a sucess. On his recommendation, the Bombay Government engaged the services of the Swedish expert, Mr. Keventer, who taught the industry to people in the mofussil. As the resit of the labours, we have now eighteen dairies in Bombay and seven hundred in the country, supplying butter, prepared in the European manner, to people here as well as in Singapore, Penag, Ceylon, Burma, Zanzibar and other distant countries. Government has also on the recommendation of Mr. Ozanne established Dairy farms, which are working far better than model Agricultural farms."

THE LATE AGA JUNGHI SHAH

Much sympathy is expressed in some of the native newspapers with the Aga Khan family for the assassination of Aga Junghi Shah and his son. The "Indian Spectator" writes: "The circumstances under which H. H. Aga Junghi Shah and his son Abbas Shah, have been assassinated at Jeddah, are very pinful. The Aga Saheb had left Bombay, only a few months back, with a view to perform the Hadj ceremony, which he successfully did, and was now on his return to this city. The names of the murderers are not still exactly known, and it is doubtful whether they were from the followers of the Aga himself, nor has there still been any real motive ascertained for the act, though fanaticism seems to have been at the bottom. Aga Janghi Shah was the most important member of the Aga Khan family of Bombay, and was very popular amongst the Khojas, who hold that family in very great veneration." The "Gujerati" remarks: "The public conscience had not quite recovered from the shock caused by the assassination of the Shah of Persia, when it has received another shock from the intelligence of the murder of H. H. Aga Junghi Shah and his promising son at Jeddah. It is indeed a very cruel fate that has overtaken the father and his son just on the completion of his long-cherished pilgrimage and just when they were about to return to Bombay. The tragic nature of this sad event has shocked every one in Bombay who has heard of the foul crime perpetrated by the villainous murderers. Profound sympathy is felt in all quarters for H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah and the relations of the deceased. The frightful event has deeply stirred the heart of all the communities in Bombay and we offer our heartfelt condolence to the family which Providence has been pleased to overwhelm with such a terrible and crushing calamity." The "Native Opinion" has it: "The sorrowful news of the assassination of these two gentlemen, so nearly allied to the reigning family of Persia, must come like a thunder bolt to Bombay public, and more particularly to his followers, the Shiah community. A deep gloom is cast over the city, and knots of Mahomedans were found visiting the deceased's residence for offering condolences to their representatives here. The late Aga Junghi Shah and his son had gone on pilgrimage to Mecca, and while they were about to take steamer to Bombay, they were murdered."

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Adverting to the rules issued by the Bombay Government for the first competitive examination for the Provincial Service, the "Gujerati" remarks: "the local government have for reasons best known to them taken unconscionably long time in formulating their rules. Even a cursory perusal of them discloses the fact that public criticism has not proved fruitless and that the course now prescribed is anything but easy. It is calculated to test the intellectual calibre of the ablest candidate, and although public criticism seems to have driven government somewhat to the opposite extreme, we are glad the authorities have seen the force of the arguments urged against their original scheme and prescribed a course which none but the most industrious and intelligent will be able to master. The rules, however, are open to two or three serious objections. Having regard to the extensive range of the English course prescribed and bearing in mind that those who pass the Matriculation or School Final Examination know more of mathematics than is included in the obligatory portion, it must be said that the rules show a lamentable lack of the sense of proportion and fitness of things. The second objection is a very grave one indeed. The examination is to come off in January next, and the course laid down is so extensive that even B.A.s and M.A.s will find it difficult to complete it." "The Independent" observes: "The list of studies, compulsory and optional, must have taken away the breath from the hoping youngs on the very first perusal and they must have naturally come to the conclusion that Government has simply humbugged them. For, though the Government has short-sightedly upheld the principle, in spite of unanimous opposition, that only those who have passed the School Final or the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University need compete for it, yet simultaneously has kept the examination standard for the Provincial Service so high, that those for whom it is intended, will undoubtedly fly from it. For, the course of the coming examination is such that even if the graduates in Arts of our University who may have passed their B. A. examination were to compete for it, they too even after diligent study cannot hope for a positive success." The "Gujerat Mitra" Discourses: "At last the Provincial Service Regulations are out, and the people know, what the course of study, aspirants to that Service will have to go through. We think that much of the bickering among the educated classes, and the loud protestations from the Press, and the platform would have been well-spared, if the Bombay Government, instead of allowing them to grope their way in vague and misleading surmises, would have been pleased to take the public into their confidence. It is hard to say now, how much of the present rules, do we owe to the persistent agitation that was kept up in the Press, and by the several public Associations of the Presidency. However all's well that ends well. The test to be applied is a very strong one; and we can, without much fear of contradiction, say that those who will distinguish themselves in their youth above their contemporaries, in a competition like this, will almost always distinguish themselves in after-life." The "Indu Prakash" writes: "But the real question is whether all admissions will be based on the relative rank in the examination. Unless the previous rules are cancelled we are not at all sure of free competition and absence of favoritism. Another question is—and a most important one it is—how men who have no previous experience of revenue or judicial work—and most of them will be fresh M. A.'s or B. Sc.'s—can be expected to do the work of Deputy Collectors unless they serve for some time as probationers. But we see no provision made for giving them the necessary preliminary training."

"PLEASE pass me the salt," said the first boarder. "Salt shouldn't be taken with this course," said the second boarder. "I know it. I'm not taking it with this course; I'm taking it with your last remark."

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT 'SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!'—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH OF JUNE, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·448	ESE	2	108·0	84·5	46	...	0·75	+0·41
Agra	29·454	SW	7	110·5	89·2	30	...	0·01	−0·29
Cawnpore	29·463	ESE	5	111·5	85·0	58	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·479	C	4	111·6	85·2	37	...	1·40	+0·79
Jhansi	29·499	SW	8	113·7	91·7	41	...	0·73	+0·21
Jacobabad	29·413	SE	7	123·0	85·0	54	...	0·05	+0·05
Karachi	29·567	WSW	15	94·3	82·0	71	...	...	...
Jeypore	29·506	W	11	110·8	88·9	37	...	0·08	−0·21
Ajmere	29·541	W	16	107·4	88·5	52	...	0·02	−0·12
Deesa	29·602	WSW	17	107·4	83·0	61	...	0·15	+0·05
Ahmedabad	29·601	SW	3	100·3	33·1	66	...	1·00	...
Bhuj	29·578	W	17	102·6	82·4	76	...	...	−0·33
Rajkot	29·615	SW	9	104·9	76·1	77	0·66	0·68	+0·20
Veraval	29·594	S	10	88·1	84·2	81	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·592	WSW	5	105·4	80·1	62	...	...	−0·44
Indore	29·594	W	7	101·6	77·1	55	...	0·14	−1·50
Saugor	29·505	W	6	106·3	80·1	50	0·20	1·26	+0·79
Jubulpore	29·575	W	6	106·0	78·6	42	0·12	0·66	−0·19
Hoshangabad	29·602	WSW	10	106·5	75·6	74	0·61	0·90	−0·58
Khandwa	29·610	W	12	101·7	75·6	71	0·12	1·87	+0·62
Raipur	29·610	SSW	9	100·0	83·0	48	..	2·37	+1·13
Nagpur	29·575	Calm	9	104·3	82·0	51	...	0·66	−1·33
Amraoti	29·600	WSW	6	100·8	77·3	56	...	5·00	+3·54
Akola	29·571	WSW	9	101·3	77·8	68	...	0·66	−0·62
Surat	29·598	NW	L	93·2	82·1	68	...	...	−1·13
Malegaon	29·628	NNW	8	100·4	74·1	81	...	2·74	+1·36
Bombay	29·629	ESE	12	89·9	84·6	76	0·02	5·28	+1·14
Poona	29·667	NE	8	94·5	73·4	87	0·12	2·43	+0·83
Ahmednagar	29·645	SSW	6	90·9	72·9	82	0·05	4·70	..
Aurangabad	29·657	SSW	5	92·9	74·2	62	...	3·71	...
Sholapur	29·670	SW	8	97·2	76·9	67	...	1·32	−0·93
Ratnagiri	29·637	ESE	8	89·9	78·4	73	...	2·95	−6·57
Belgaum	29·689	SSW	16	83·5	70·2	87	...	3·11	+0·60
Goa	29·692	SW	11	?	77·4	95	0·97	7·61	...
Karwar	29·687	SW	6	84·1	75·5	88	1·08	6·98	−5·70
Mangalore	29·737	C	3	84·3	73·9	95	4·22	13·38	+1·23
Calicut	29·763	NE	11	83·7	74·5	86	0·37	13·39	+1·43
Cochin	29·777	C	M	86·7	72·7	88	1·31	7·03	−2·40
Bangalore	29·731	SW	14	84·8	67·8	77	...	0·26	−1·49
Secunderabad	29·606	WNW	6	93·6	76·3	70	...	3·21	+1·69
Masulipatam	29·646	SSW	8	94·1	78·1	90	0·12	2·14	+0·50
Bellary	29·683	SW	6	95·2	76·4	62	...	0·04	−0·67
Cuddapah	29·672	NW	G	99·2	80·9	58	...	2·05	+0·77
Madras	29·662	SW	6	100·0	82·0	69	...	..	−0·61
Coimbatore	29·716	W	8	93·4	70·3	84	...	..	−0·58
Trichinopoly	29·683	WSW	11	102·6	78·3	55	...	...	−0·52
Negapatam	29·666	W	12	?	81·9	62	..	...	−0·54
Colombo	29·747	NW	10	87·5	79·5	79	..	3·35	−0·40
Aden	29·684	SW	13	96·3	85·8	77	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·00 (6·82); G T H=0·00 (5·52); St G H=0·00 (5·56); C P=0·02 (5·28).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly at Karachi, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds along the coast from Karwar northwards as far as Bombay are cyclonic, and very variable in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Ajmere, Bhuj, Belgaum and Bangalore. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Ajmere, 18 at Bhuj, 14 at Bangalore, and 12 at Secunderabad, Neemuch and Deesa. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in Rajputana, the Indus valley, and at Allahabad, Jhansi, Indore and Jubulpore, and the minimum in large excess in Rajputana and at Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 123° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (4·22"), over an inch at Cochin (1·31") and Karwar (1·08"), and light to moderate showers at Poona, Masulipatam, Calicut, Goa, Hoshangabad, Jabulpore, Saugor and Rajkot. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a small depression on and off the WestCoast between Veraval and Karwar, and as the winds are cyclonic and the sea rough to slight, the weather is suspicious and inclined to become squally and very unsettled. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal while that between Bombay and Karwar is about ⅔ths of its average strength, thereby indicating conditions favourable for rain on that coast. The cyclonic circulation of wind from Karwar northwards as far as Veraval is preventing the monsoon current passing north of Goa. The weather at and in the neighbourhood of Ratnagiri and Bombay is comparatively dry, and as rain is falling on the coast south of Goa it is probable that the small depression noticed above will grow deeper. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Berar and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Wednesday's observations.—Pressure has fallen briskly over a large part of the Peninsula, and risen briskly over a part of Lower Bengal. Elsewhere the changes are slight. The readings remain lowest in West Punjab, relatively low in the Gangetic Plain, and over north-west of the Arabian Sea, and highest over Malabar and Tenasserim. The winds vary considerably on the West Coast, but are generally between west and south-west over Sind, and Rajputana, the Central parts of the country, and a greater part of the Penensula; southerly at the head of the Bay, and Easterly in Bengal and up the north side of the Gangetic Plain. The force is nowhere very high. The temperature has risen in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and is steady elsewhere. The mean temperature is normal in Bengal, and excessive elsewhere. The maxima is very high in Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab, and Jacobabad has registered 123 degrees. Rain is fairly general in North-East India and West Peninsula, and showers have fallen in the Central Provinces. Mangalore and Mymensing received four, and Bhamo and Narayangunj two inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th June 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·639
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	85·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·3
Dew Point	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·787
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	89·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·9
General Directions of wind*	SSE, SSW, SW, SSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	320
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	5·28
" " year	5·54
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th	0·00

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6.

Walter, Major, Bo. 19th Bo I, from furlough, from England.
Allen, Major, Me, Staff, on leave, from England.

JUNE 9.

Parker, Lt, Bo, attached 24th B I, on duty, from B E Africa.

JUNE 10.

Arnold, Lt, Bo, 1st Wiltshire Regt, to rejoin, from Poona.
Manning, Lt, Punjab, 1st Sikhs, on duty, from Edwardesabad.
Austin, Lt, Punjab, R E, on leave, from Ferozpore.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Manning, Lt, Punjab, 1st Sikhs, on duty, to B C Africa.
Payne, Capt, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th June, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters, to-day, at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

ADMIRERS of the late Ford Madox Brown will no doubt be glad to hear that a small collection of his designs and cartoons will form a feature of the forthcoming Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society at the New Gallery in the autumn. Brown was a member of the Arts and Crafts Society from its foundation, and contributed an essay on Mural Painting to the catalogue of its Exhibition in 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 3,562 tons, Captain E R Robinson, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Lady Armstrong, 2,041 tons, Captain J A Abbot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutt (29th May), with a general cargo of 4,420 tons of coal The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Zanzibar (24th May) via Mombassa, Lamoo and Aden, brought a general cargo and Lieut Parker and Mr Tickell as cabin and 37 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain J F Jephson, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Captain L H Parry, R A, Miss Lee, Lieut A D V Willoughby, Osborne, Lieut H P Lane, and Lieut-Col H Hore. For Hongkong—Mr Coomar Mooledina, Mr Mooledina Peermahomed, Mr S N Karaya, and Mr J D Olia. For Singapore—Mr S Rattaya Subedar and Mr P A Dessai. For Colombo—Mr and Mrs A S Elliangar and 38 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"GULF OF ADEN—ZEILA ROADSTEAD.

Channel Reef Buoy replaced in position.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 16th May, that the channel reef buoy in Zeila Roadstead has been replaced in position. The buoy is painted red, carries a staff with a flat piece of wood painted white, and shows two feet out of the water."

MORMUGAO HARBOUR.

The red bouy marking Mormugao Rock will, from the 24th May, be temporarily replaced by a black conical buoy. This soould be considered a port-hand buoy. During the monsoon the rock will not be buoyed, but afterwards a black can buoy will be placed to mark it. The black conical buoy with staff and cage which has hitherto marked the end of the rubble mound as a starboard hand buoy, will at the end of May be permanently replaced by a red conical buoy. The red light at the end of the Break-water will be removed during the monsoon.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Dido	3127	Watson	Hull	11-6	F Muir
B	Munificent	2090	Duddey			M M & Co
C	Madura	1970	Stebbing	Zanzibar	19-6	M M & Co
D	Courland	760	Adam	Natal	12-6	Dada Abdoola
E	Wardha	2562	Robinson		10-6	M M & Co
F	Chupra	1432	Hill		11-6	M M & Co
G	Setos	1153	Jacob	Zanzibar	11-6	F Hyer
H & J	H M S Magdala and Tennaserim		Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
K	Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Shepherd & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Adam			Do.
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	C Gulf	11-6	Do.
N	Phœnix	1732	Pasley	Dunkirk	13-6	J M & Co
O	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer		15-6	W & A Graham
P	Alphee	998	Etinnie	P Gulf	13-6	M Maritimes & Co
Q	Dunbeth	1472	Swanson	Venice	11-6	J M Co
	30 ton Crane.					
	Kalinadi	85	Cassum			Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Shanon	2380	Crewe	London	12-6	P & O Co
2	Persia	3547	Osbourne	Liverpool	10-6	W A G & Co
3	V Florio	1852	Ansoldo	Genoa	23-6	F Crocco
4	Clan Alpine	1348	Farney			F Muir & Co
5	Peninsular	3047	Seymour	London	20-6	P & O Co
6	Pekin	2133	Jephson	China	10-6	P & O S N Co
7	Rheinfels	1773	Wilkin	Hamburg	10-6	Glade & Co
8	Java	1477	Kindal	Rangoon	10-6	M M & Co
9	Samoa	4507	Hansford	Antwerp	10-6	K Nixon
10	Stanley Hall	2660	Buck	Liverpool	12-6	E Bates
12	Methley Hall	2235	McQuarrie			E Bates & Co
14	Dumra	784	Russell	Karachee	13-6	M M & Co
15	Ravenna				25-6	P & O Co
16	Kurdistan	1929	Whitlock	Hamburg	12-6	Cursetji & Eduljí

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

North Sands ... 3526 ... K Nixon & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldropsat Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Lady Armstrong (s)	Abbot	Calcutta, May 29.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Persia (s)	Osborne	Marseilles, &c.
	Port Elliot (s)	Partridge	Havre, &c.
	Taif (s)	Dowie	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Pekin, Jephson, for China.
" Wardha, Robinson, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ravenna, for China, &c.
" Vincenzo Florio, for Genoa, &c.
" Strathness, for China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
4	Bangalore s	Bombay.
	Umlazi s	Natal.
6	Rewa s	Calcutta.
	Scharlachberger s	Bremen.
7	Chanda s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
5	Palitana s	Negapatam.
7	Chanda s	Calcutta.
	Culna s	Bombay.
8	Huzara s	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macalister s—7 cases confectionery and 9 cases biscuits, Abdoolally Dadoomia and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Bangalore s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.
Rheinfels s—24 bales printing paper, Framji Ardeshir Daver and Sons; 95 bales brown paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—60 cases beer, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s—1 cases tobacco, Ruttonji Byramji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Stolzenfels s—50 cases candles, H M Hakimji.
Bangalore s—10 cases glassware, Essoofally Moosaji; 9 cases plate glass, A H Karimji.
Rheinfels s—148 boxes candles, Byramji Shapoorji; 380 cases candles, Rahimbhoy Abdoolhusein; 60 boxes window glass, Mahomedally Ebramji; 51 cases glassware, F N Thanawalla.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—3 barrels brandy, Dinshawji Hormusji.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—100 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 30 bales cotton, Tricamjee Jiwandas; 20 bales wool, Canjee Khatow.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—14 bales skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 4 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 15½ cwt coir yarn, William Watson and Co; 40 bales mattings, Latham and Co; 79 cwt dry ginger, Jairam Ruttansey; 31 cwt indigo, and 2,001 cwt rapeseed, The Bombay Company.

Den of Airlie s—1,580 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 3½ cwt mother of pearl shells, Rowjee Corji; 180 cwt fishmaws, Rahimtoola Dhunjee and Co; 33 bales skins, 49½ cwt coir yarn and 31 cwts chillies, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

Kurdistan s—121 cwt olibanum, Ahmed Rahimtoola; 72 cwt olibanum, Abdoola Mooman; 12 cwt peacock feathers, Nabibhoy Sachoor; 10 cwt gum, Jaitha Premjee; 145 cwt gum, A Rahimtoola.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kurdistan s—220 bales cotton and 2206 lbs costus roots, Volkart Brothers; 6 cases brassware, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 525 cwt myrabollams, Jaitha Veerum; 2,000 cwt wheat bran, N Futehally and Co.

Rheinfels s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 cwt castorseed, Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Phœnix s—60 cwt buffalo horns, and 40 cwt crushed bones, Theodor Von Wernich.

Iran s—3,001 cwt groundnuts, and 5,000 cwt poppyseed, Owen and Okell; 9,000 cwt rapeseed, 1,000 cwt poppyseed, and 500 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, 1,001 cwt myrabolams, and 4,000 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 20,010 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt of St George s—150 cwt gum, Eugene Meiffre; 112 cwt gum, Rustomjee C Patell.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dunbeth s—21 cwt gum, Bauer and Krause; 1,500 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 2 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 605 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of St George s—75 tons old iron, C Boggiano.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—1 cwt ivory, M H E Ellias; 1 box cowbazar, Dattardina Mowjee; 1 parcel cowbazar, Bandally Esmail; 1 parcel pearls, P F Talati; 13½ cwt sharkfins, N Meanie; 104½ cwt sharkfins, N Cassombhoy and Co; 6 cwt sharkfins, R Fazal; 49 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 15 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 9 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 15½ chests opium, T C Kutha and Co; 5½ chests opium, N Cassombhoy and Co; 13 chests opium, E Noorbhoy and Co; 10 chests opium, M Byramjee; 3 chests opium, S N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenethaler s—250 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 1 chest opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 2 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 58 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium, F M Chinoy; 8 chests opium, N Cassombhoy and Co; 2 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Wardha s—100 bales cotton, Phiroz C Setna.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

THE only changes in Stock Exchange quotations wired by Reuter's London financial Telegram of last evening are a decline of 1-8 per cent. in Consols, at 113 1-16; and to the same extent in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £63 7-8. Bar Silver was unchanged at 31 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was quoted as before. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2d. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, 101⅞; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at frs. 25·17½.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 2,230,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters, more than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. Linseed was quoted at 34s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, this or next month, tone of the market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 600 East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 3 15-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 3-64d. in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 13-16d. for June-September deliveries, and 3 43-64d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales.

The Manchester market was steady, with 38½ yards 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings quoted at 3s. 11d. per piece; 37½ to 38 yards Grey Shirtings 8½ lbs., at 4s. 11d., and 40s. Mule Twist, at 7½d. per lb.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-8 cent lower, at 7 5-8 cents; but September Futures were 20 points lower, and those for December 14 points down at 6·70 cents, in both positions. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the present season's arrivals and those in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts.........	2,000	2,900	3,600
Three days' do.	5,000	8,600	8,800
Since 1st Sept., 1895	5,107,000	7,92,100	5,793,800

As far as our local Cotton market is concerned, business for export has been a blank to-day; while for local consumption only 900 bales have been taken, made up of 400 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 170; 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 152-5; and Karanja, at Rs. 170; and 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 161 per candy; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has been quiet with only a small export business passing, and prices all unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-9-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	" 4-8-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-11-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-8-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-3-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-7-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-13-0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to only a small extent for shippers' account, and in a quiet market. Prices of Linseed have declined half-an-anna per cwt.; other quotations remaining as below:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-13-6 to Rs. 6-16-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 7-2-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-12-0 to " 6-14-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-0-0 to " 6-2-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-0-0 to " 43-0-0	candy.
Do Mixed	" 39-8-0 to " 40-8-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	3,948	bales.
Wheat	23,701	cwts.
Linseed	8,558	"
Rapeseed	7,110	"
Poppyseed	5,425	"
Castorseed	3,892	"
Rice	36,951	"

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged, with demand for tonnage lacking, and no fresh business to speak of reported.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic; at 1s. 1 31-32 to 1s. 2d. Demand; and at 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but both the enquiry for Bank remittance, and the supply of Merchants' Paper have been very slight and scarce, respectively. Before long, however, the Bazaar came into the market with resales, and placed a little at 1s. 2 1-32d. Telegraphic, but at which price Banks refused to buy any more, and at the close, the market might be called firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·48½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened ⅛ per cent. below yesterday's closing price, say, at 110½ with a weak feeling, and remained at 110½ for money, and 110 1-8 for Account until near the end, when an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established, at which quotations left off.

SHARES.—The market has been dull to-day, and the following few are the only changes in prices there are to report:—Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 higher, and Luckmidas Rs. 5; Star of India, Rs. 5 lower; and French Press, Rs. 15 higher.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,04,000	2,85,000	4,000	3,93,000
Or per mile of Railway	225	618	9	852
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	23,63,679	54,57,721	1,02,465	79,23,885
Total for 22 weeks	24,67,679	57,42,721	1,06,465	83,16,865
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,902	4,23,094	2,985	5,42,981
Per mile of Ry do.	254	918	6	1,178
Total to corresponding date do.	23,37,985	67,07,118	77,891	91,22,994

Decrease for the week......Rs. 1,49,981
Ditto to date.............. " 8,06,129

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	2,85,000	4,000	4,25,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	170	3	254
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	31,95,158	58,86,822	1,28,057	92,10,037
Total for 22 weeks	33,31,158	61,71,822	1,32,057	96,35,037
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,35,911	4,03,511	6,159	5,45,581
Per mile of Ry do.	81	241	4	326
Total to corresponding date do.	31,96,261	82,18,267	1,16,541	1,15,31,069

Decrease for the week ......Rs. 1,20,581
Ditto. to date .... " 18,96,032

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 6th June, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,71,210	Rs. 4,61,996	Rs. 7,487	Rs. 6,40,693
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	6,69,592

Decrease ....Rs. 28,899

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAY—May 26, at Mussoorie, the wife of Percy Gray, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MORELAND—May 30, at Multan, the wife of acting Foreman Boiler-maker Moreland, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOILEAU—BOILEAU—May 25, at Gauhati, by the Rev J O Willcocks, MA, Colin Campbell Boileau, Capt, 5th Bengal Cavalry and Adjt, Assam Valley Light Horse, son of Col G W Boileau, J P, B L, of Old Catton, Norwich, and Sara Alicia Clarke, daughter of the late Simeon J Boileau, Esqr, of Contesion.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—May 24, at Sweet Home, Mussoorie, of bronchial asthma, John Browne, aged 58 years.

EPOLITTE—May 25, at Agra, Amelia Epolitte, widow of the late L E Epolitte, Clerk, Collector's Office, Agra, aged 60 years.

JOHNSON—May 30, at Madura, of paralysis, Mr Joseph Johnson, Retired Head Clerk, District Court, Madura, aged 67 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896.

WHAT is money? In what does its value consist? Before answering that question it would be necessary to arrive at a clear idea of what is meant by value. Perhaps the best definition of money was that given by Gerard de Malynes writing in 1603:—"Money being the Public Measure to maintain a certain equality in buying and selling, must therefore have his (its) standing valuation only by public authority of Princes, as a matter annexed to their crown and dignities, for they be the warrant of the money unto their subjects. And to the end that this Measure of Things, namely Money, should not be falsified, by making the same generally more or less (whereby the price of things would become uncertain, if private men be suspected to have handling thereof). Therefore are Princes so careful to observe a certainty and equality of the price of Money from time to time." Unhappily Princes, even our own, were not always so careful to avoid tampering with the Measure of Things as Malynes was courtly enough to take for granted. But the definition of Money as a measure which it is the duty of the State to prevent private men from falsifying by making it "more or less" for their own purposes, is at once scientific and lucid, which is more than can be said of many other definitions of later date. In the year following this exposition of the purpose and motive of money, the Privy Council of England, in an elaborate decision, recognised money as a measure under the special charge of the State, which alone should control its volume and regulate its symbols. Yet within less than a score of years, thereafter Holland, then the leading commercial State, discarded this principle and adopted in its stead what is called the Commercial system, and gave the right of free coinage in the Mint to private individuals. The Dutch Mint Act passed in 1622 assumed that value is an intrinsic attribute of matter, and that the "intrinsic value" of money is based on the cost of production. In the year 1666 the English Parliament also conferred on the owners of bullion the right to have it coined into money at the Mint on payment of a small fee. The original idea of money as a measure or numerator which prevailed in Greece and Rome, and survived till Malynes' time has been lost sight of in these later times with some very remarkable results. This and some other aspects of the currency problems which are now perplexing nations from China to Peru, including India and the United States, and not excluding the manufacturing and agricultural districts of the United Kingdom, are discussed by Mr. A. Del Mar, formerly Director of Statistics to the United States Government, in a goodly volume on "The Science of Money," just published by Effingham Wilson in London.

The prevalent idea is that money is, and must necessarily be, a commodity, the value of which is determined by the cost price of the metal of which it is fashioned. In the British Empire this theory has been fostered by the legal provision which enables any possessor of gold to go to the Royal Mint and get it coined into sovereigns at the rate of £3 17s. 10d. to the ounce. But it had its origin in the economic resolution brought about by the discovery of America and the opening up of the Cape route to India and the Far East, at the close of the Middle Ages. The plunder of Mexico and Peru, and the exploitation of the Orient, deluged Europe with gold and silver in such quantities that it was of little value to its possessors, unless it was passed through the mints and became legal tender. The adventurers, in league with the insurers and bankers at home who financed them, succeeded in achieving this purpose first in Goa, then in Spanish America, and in due season, in Holland and in the England of Charles II. To come down to our own days the Australian gold fields were scarcely opened up when the demand for a local mint to convert the easily found nuggets into coin of the realm was acceded to almost as a matter of course by the Home Government. Thus it came to pass that money ceased to be a "Measure of Things" regulated by public authority of Princes, and was coined mechanically at the Mints for private persons interested in making it "more or less" as suited their own interests. The theory that the value of money is determined by the cost of production will not bear examination. The precious metals that overflowed Europe after the plunder of the Aztecs and the Incas was procured by the massacre of practically unarmed people which did not cost the visitors even a passing qualm. The gold obtained by the Uitlanders in the Rand is raised by Kaffir labour at £3 a month. If the gold were *raised* by European miners at a pound a day the value of gold would be neither more nor less in the markets of the world. The value, that is to say, the purchasing power of gold, does not follow the cost of production except in so far as the cost may (or may not) affect the quantity produced; the value is determined by its parity in the exchanges. That is Mr. Del Mar's thesis, which he supports by an appeal to the history of money and its relation to the precious metals for the last twenty-five centuries. Money in his view consists in each State of a limited number of denominations impressed upon ponderable symbols which are legally receivable for public taxes and payable for private debts. Price is fixed by the relation between the quantity of money and the rapidity of exchanges of which money is the denominator—the terms in which the relative values of the commodities exchanged are expressed. A London expert has roughly estimated the exchanges and the circulating money of the United Kingdom. The exchanges expressed in money reach the fabulous amount of £23,400,000,000. The money, circulating medium, including coin, bank-notes, bills of exchange, promissory notes, and open accounts, all reduced to a like velocity of use and re-use, come to £130,000,000 with a mean velocity of once in two days, or 180 times in the year. This is identical with the sum total of the exchanges. The result of the equation is the present level of prices. If there were a change in any factor, prices would change irrespective of the cost of production. Cost of production has an important relation to price, but after cost and price have mutually affected each other, price is further modified by the amount of money and the rapidity of exchanges—in other words, the briskness or slackness of business. If cost of production ruled prices, the English farmer could sell his corn at profit, which is just what he cannot do.

Silver having been demonetised, gold has become the one precious metal which can be minted by its holders in any quantity that suits them. They can convert bullion into coin or hoard the export, or melt down coin at their own will and pleasure. The stock of gold in the world totals up to £470,000,000. Of this the United Kingdom holds £72,500,000, France £100,000,000, Russia an equal amount, Germany £55,000,000, Austria £40,000,000, the United States £50,000,000, Holland, Switzerland, Scandinavia and Roumania £20,000,000, the British Colonies and the Levant, £25,000,000, and Italy and Spain £7,500,000. The gold in India is not included in this estimate; being mostly hoarded it may be regarded as unavailable for the general commerce of the world. Of the total enumerated, £150,000,000 is reserved by France, Russia, Germany and Austria as war-funds, and is practically withdrawn from circulation. The writer affirms that the ease and security with which under the present system gold prices and the business of the world can be controlled, has called into existence gold syndicates which contract or augment the currency, and inflate or lower prices at will. The available gold coin and bullion of the world being £300,000,000, all that is necessary is to have a margin of five per cent. or to make assurance doubly sure, ten per cent., that is to say £30,000,000. No one can doubt that such a margin is within easy reach of the *haute finance*, and that ample profits can be, and are, made by "lending, withdrawing and shipping gold, thereby depressing and enhancing the prices of all commodities, precipitating panics and relieving them upon usurious terms." In proof of this, instances are given in which gold syndicates have shown their power. A great syndicate lent Italy a few years since £16,000,000 sterling to enable her to resume payments in gold coin. The whole of that gold has since been withdrawn from Italy, and all payments are being made in silver, copper, and paper, and gold is at an extravagnnt premium. Another syndicate lent £40,000,000 to Austria to establish a gold currency. That gold is being shipped, and the currency is silver nickel and paper. A syndicate lent gold to Japan. Nearly the whole of it had gone back to Europe in 1895. For three years gold has been at a high premium at Yokohama. Another syndicate lent the United States £25,000,000 upon gold bonds. Half that gold has left the country, and the rest is following. Chili has been another victim. The gold for which she pledged her nitrate beds to resume gold payments last year, has vanished, and with it the silver coinage. It is a reasonable inference that the ability of these syndicates to lend such vast sums of money to different States, is conclusive proof that they control the available supplies of that metal. There is further evidence of this in the power of the great financial houses to draw gold to their centres of operations in Paris, London, and Frankfort whenever they please. The European houses have contracted with the United States Government to hold back the shipments to Europe of hundreds of millions of dollars in gold for a period of eight months, a gigantic operation, which would have been impracticable if the Syndicates did not control the stock of gold money in Europe. In other words, the gold of Europe and the world is covered by Gold Trusts. The remedy suggested is that Governments should resume the control of the issue of money, which two hundred years ago was allowed to fall into the hands of speculators in money, who subordinate the public interests to their own. India took a step in this direction three years ago, when her Government closed the Mints against the private coinage of silver.

SUCCESS all along the line has attended the preliminary military operations of the expedition which is to overthrow the power of the Khalifa in the Soudan. At the end of last week General Kitchener established his head-quarters at Omkeh, which lies to the north of Akasheh. From the latter fort, the Egyptian troops under General Kitchener made a night march and attacked the Dervishes at Firket. The enemy were most completely defeated. A thousand of them were slain, and their camels, horses, and stores were all captured. The moral effect of this victory upon the strength of Osman Digna's camp is all the greater, since Emir Hammuda and many important Baggara chiefs were killed in the battle. The success of General Kitchener at Firket has been followed up by an advance of the Egyptian Cavalry under Major Burn-Murdoch to Luarda, where the Dervish camp was captured, and many of the enemy killed. There appear to have been no British losses in either engagement, and the Egyptian and Soudanese forces were only weakened to the extent of twenty killed and eighty wounded. The valour of these troops in action disposes in the most convincing way of the gloomy predictions uttered by some officers with experience of the campaign of 1885, that the Soudanese would turn out to be far less brave than the authorities suppose; and that they would be likely to get out of hand and beyond control. The campaign so far as it has gone has shown that provided the Soudanese and Egyptian troops are well supported by Tommy Atkins or Jack Sepoy, they will do their share of the fighting nobly and well. Whether they would give an equally good account of themselves if they were not inspired by the example of our soldiers may be doubted. The military authorities will therefore be acting wisely in continuing the present plan of sending British, Soudanese, and Egyptian troops into engagements together. The result of the fighting so far has been to give General Kitchener the command of the whole of the North Nile, and the work has been accomplished with but few engagements and—so far as the victorious side is concerned—with but small loss of life. The moral effect of these reverses on the forces of the enemy and on the progress of the campaign will be very great. When King Menelik hears of these continuous defeats of the forces of the Khalifa he will probably think again before he carries into effect his promise to assist the successor of the Mahdi.

AT the meeting of the Corporation, which commences to-day, Mr. Ismael Jan Mahomed is to move that the Committee appointed to report on the reorganization of the Health Department be requested to institute an independent enquiry into the causes affecting the high rate of mortality in the city. It is difficult to understand what need exists for any enquiry of this kind, seeing that the Health Officer has again and again explained in his periodical reports the causes which lead to the unhealthiness of the city at certain periods of the year. Most of these causes, as anyone can see who refers to our remarks on the subject yesterday, are preventible. The duty of voting public funds for their prevention devolves upon the Municipality; but it has in some respects been sadly neglected. While Committees have been sitting for three or four years on the question of house-connections and their cost, the insanitary state of affairs has gone from bad to worse, and still the Municipal executive await orders for the carrying out of these and other sanitary works. Under such circumstances Mr. Ismael Jan Mahomed might well consider the desirability of so altering the terms of his motion as to turn it into a request to the Committee to enquire whether the era of action should not now succeed the era of enquiry and deliberation. Of late quite a craze has been developed for appointing Committees and asking for reports on subjects upon which little or no fresh light can be thrown, and meantime works urgently required for the preservation of the public health are delayed. Not only so, this system of managing civic affairs has the further disadvantage that executive officers are called away from the ordinary duties which devolve upon them, for the purpose of writing voluminous reports, and as a consequence works which have been sanctioned are often unnecessarily delayed. The appointment of Committees and the calling for reports from executive officers, are both desirable, and indeed essential, parts of the Municipal system, but bearing in mind the numerous Committees appointed during the last few years, and the comparatively small results attained, it would seem that both practices have been rather too freely resorted to.

THOUGH atmospheric pressure from the south-west increases, it is unlikely, in the opinion of the Meteorological Department, that the monsoon will really set in on the Bombay coast till the 18th or 20th instant.

SOME anxiety was caused here yesterday in consequence of the mails and passengers from Calcutta and other stations beyond Jubulpore not arriving in Bombay by the mail train, which arrives at the Victoria Terminus at 6 o'clock in the morning. The Jubulpore mail waited for two hours, but she was not joined by the East mail, and accordingly left, the mails and passengers if they came in later to be transhipped into the passenger train which arrives here at 7 o'clock in the evening. The engine of the East mail became sick at Katni junction, and it caused a delay of several hours, thus missing the connection at Jubulpore. When intelligence was received at Bhusaval of the mails and passengers arriving safely at Jubulpore, a train was sent to bring them to Bhusaval *en route* for Bombay and intermediate stations by the Nagpore passenger train. The mails and passengers thus arrived safe at 7 o'clock in the evening, the accident causing no further damage than a delay of twelve hours, and some damage to the engine which became "sick."

IT is stated that Mr. Fairlie-Muir, Collector of Dharwar, before leaving this country, contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 to a fund for the establishment of a college for the higher education of Native ladies.

PROFESSOR O. V. MULLER, who has been appointed a member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. Cuffe, yesterday attended the meeting of the Committee, for the first time.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of May, 1894, were Rs. 23,28,66,000; 1895, Rs. 20,05,99,000; and 1896, Rs. 1,49,238,000.

THE Bombay Government have made the first appointment in the Judicial branch of the Provincial Service under the new rules. Mr. Thakordas Mathuradas, Subordinate Judge of Nadiad, has been appointed Assistant Judge of Ratnagherry, in place of Mr. Drew. Mr. Thakordas is a member of the Kyasth community of Surat. Having passed the examination of District and High Court Pleader, he was appointed clerk to the District Judge of Surat, Mr. H. M. (now the Hon. Mr.) Birdwood; and was subsequently promoted to the post of Nazir of the Court. Mr. Thakordas was thereafter appointed a Subordinate Judge, and in that capacity served in Gujerat and the Deccan. About ten years ago, on the application of the Porebunder State, his services were lent to Porebunder, where he was appointed Chief Justice. On his reverting to British service, he was deputed on special compilation duty in the Bombay Secretariat.

A KHANDALLA correspondent writes:—After the few but somewhat smart showers of rain that we have had at Khandalla of late, the weather has undergone a great change. The place is now simply lovely; the hills, ravines, and the flat land look very fresh and green; the trees are seen in their best colour, and the weather is quite the best. It is the opinion of several people who are in the habit of frequenting the hill stations during the hot weather, that this is the best and most enjoyable time at Khandalla. It is apparently true that the proper monsoon will not set in here as early as usual, and if so, those who are now staying at Khandalla will have an opportunity of enjoying to their heart's content lovely views of the beautiful scenery and all the other benefits that healthy and invigorating weather can possibly produce.

"MISSIONS" are one of the features of Public School life in these days. One of the most successful of these missions is that connected with Eton, which has been doing good work in the East End of London for sixteen years. Dr. Warre, the Headmaster, asks us to call the attention of Old Etonians to a meeting which is to be held, by permission of the Duke of Westminster, at Grosvenor House, on Wednesday next, at 3-30, in support of the Mission. It is hoped to raise a fund sufficient for the building of a house to receive the Mission clergy and the Old Etonians who go down from time to time to work with them among the poor.

THE Emir Hafiz, who hails from Arabia, had many pleasant tales to tell of countless millions of pounds lying in that land of fable and history, which only required the chartering of a steamer to bring them to England. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs listened to these new "Thousand and one tales" with result that they were obliged to apply to a judge and jury in order to recover the money they had lost to the Arabian story-teller. One reflection suggested by this Arabian romance is that most of the people who are in quest of other people's money waste a great deal of ingenuity in inventing plausible pretexts. If your subject is reasonably sharp you my tell him the prettiest fairy-tale in the world; he may be charmed and almost convinced; but he will come to his senses when he is asked to unbutton his pocket. If, on the other hand he belongs to the class who are born to be victims, any tale is good enough for him.

THE moral is—find your fool and you will get his money. There are plenty of the sort going about the world. The only explanation of the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs is that for a time they parted with their senses. They are to be congratulated on recovering them more quickly than most of their kind, and on obtaining a verdict last Friday for the repayment of the sums they had advanced on the good faith and gratitude of the Asiatic millionaire. I should rather like to know how they will reinvest the money when they get it back. The prospectus of an ordinary wild cat company will seem tame and prosaic by comparison with the legends they adopted as articles of household faith.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON AT CIVITA VECCHIA.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The British Mediterranean Squadron is visiting Civita Vecchia, and the Italian Government have sent their warmest greetings to Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, who has been invited to Rome.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, JUNE 10.

Mr. McKinley's managers declare that he is a determined upholder of a gold standard.

THE CAPTURE OF LUARDA.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Egyptians captured a quantity of cattle, stores, and treasure at Luarda.

Altogether forty-five principal Mahdist Emirs have been killed, wounded, or captured.

THE EGYPTIAN RESERVE FUND QUESTION.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that the Government were considering whether they should invite Parliament to aid the Egyptian Government. He had every hope, he said, of a reversal of the decision of the Mixed Tribunal at Cairo in the matter of the Reserve Fund.

INDIAN LABOUR IN EAST AFRICA.

DEPARTURE OF A CARAVAN INTO THE INTERIOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

MOMBASSA, VIA ADEN, JUNE 9.

Mr. Frederick Pordage, Assistant to the Administrator of East Africa, left here to-day for the interior in charge of a caravan *en route* to Uganda. The caravan includes fifty artisans and clerks from Karachi and other places in India. An exceptionally large number of porters have been engaged, as in addition to the customary stores for the camp and for Uganda, a large number of boxes containing Indian rupees are being carried. The rupees are intended to form the nucleus for a currency system for East Africa, and further consignments are to follow.

The daily marches of the camp are to commence at 4-30 a.m., and to conclude between 10 and 12 noon. The distance travelled per day will not exceed fifteen miles on the average, although occasionally twenty miles will be covered, but only in districts where the water-supply is abundant. Uganda is not likely to be reached before the end of August.

Special precautions have been taken to guard the camp, as it is feared that the silver being carried will excite the cupidity of Arab and native marauders. Mr. Pordage and his more trustworthy assistants are therefore well armed.

REVIEW AT KABUL.

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The Amir held a review of the troops at Kabul on 30th May. After the review his Highness warned those present that they must be prepared at all times for emergencies and for active service in the field. Referring to the friendship existing between this country and India, he stated that he should always endeavour to prove himself the faithful ally of the Indian Government.

SIR JAMES BROWNE.

Sir James Browne's condition has been marked by no material improvement.

THE MERGUI PEARL FISHERY.

This morning it has been decided to take no further action in connection with the Mergui Pearl Fisheries until the report of the Australian specialist, ppointed to inspect the beds, has been confirmed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 9.

The s. s. Rohilla (extra) arrived here this afternoon.

KARACHI, JUNE 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, left for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols 113 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes 102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 7-8
Bar Silver 31 5-16

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th June, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	8	15 a.m.	25	43
Teheran	10	2	15 p.m.	...	24
Suez	10	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 10th June, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	27	...	2
" Karachi	...	12	...	3
" Madras	...	21	...	2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route right.
Amoor route, interrupted, near Chabarowka.
Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.
Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 9.

10 p.m. .... 83·6

WEDNESDAY.—JUNE 10.

6 a.m. .... 82·4
10 a.m. .... 88·4
2 p.m. .... 89·4
4 p.m. .... 88·7

THREE weeks ago that delightful little play, "Jedbury, Jun.," scored its century at Terry's. So fragrant and wholesome a piece has not been seen since the days of "Sweet Lavender," and its success is a fit subject for congratulation to authoress, manager, and the public. Miss Maud Millett's Dora Hedway is a charming portrait of the best type of a warm-hearted, affectionate English girl; while, as her lover, Mr. Fred Kerr exhibits a capacity for real emotion with which few might be disposed to credit him. A word of praise should also be spared for the Nelly, Jedbury of Miss Eva Moore, the Mrs. Jedbury of Miss Emily Cross, the Mr. Jedbury of Mr. John Beauchamp, and the Major Hedway of that clever young comedian Mr. J. L. Mackay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAJOR SADDLER, Political Agent at Kotah, holds charge of the Ghallawar Agency for the present, during Captain Evans Gordon's absence on leave.

DURING the absence of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel John Lancaster from Coonoor on special duty in Madras as President of the Board of Examiners, Medical College, Surgeon-Captain Langley Mills, of the Station Hospital, will assume medical charge of that station, without prejudice to his military duties.

MR. C. P. FISHER, Forest Department, is transferred to the North-West Provinces. In connection with the posting of Forest officers under the reorganisation of the Burma Forest service, Mr. Grenfell or Mr. Clutterbuck, not both officers as previously announced, go from the N.-W. Provinces to Burma.

LINTON, the English cyclist, has covered thirty miles in an hour at Paris, thus beating the world's record. The best British record before this was that of J. W. Stooks, who, on the 14th October, at Catford, covered 29 miles 45 yards in the hour.

ISMAIL KAKA, a well-known merchant of Rangoon, who suddenly disappeared a few months since, owing large sums of money, is reported to have reached Calcutta overland, having succeeded in evading the warrant that was issued for his arrest. He is said to have gone through some very trying experiences in his journey overland through Manipore.

WE are given to understand that the Government of India have written to the Madras Government on the subject of the Professional Tax, and that it is not improbable that a meeting of the Legislative Council will be held at Ooty before the re-opening of the Courts.

THE bogus B. C. E. who was sentenced at Ootacamund the other day to two years' rigorous imprisonment has another charge hanging over him, for it is alleged that after leaving Ootacamund he obtained a situation in the Tinnelly District under the alias of Rungasawmy Iyer. It is also alleged that he once personated a District Munsiff and actually exercised his functions for 3 days, during which he decided six suits.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Western Darjeeling complains of the scandalous and wholesale way in which game is slaughtered by the Native shikaris, who recognise no "close" time. He urges, and not unreasonably, that something ought to be done to check the game extermination going on at present in the outlying parts of the Darjeeling district. As an instance of the reckless way in which the average hill-shikari handles his weapon, he recounts the fact that a Native walking along the road, near Nagri, in the broad daylight, was shot, the bullet passing through his cheek, luckily without killing him.

THE case in which F. E. Roy, accountant to Messrs. Gillon and Company, Lahore, is charged with having caused the death of his dhobie, came on again before Mr. J. A. Robinson, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, on Friday afternoon. Surgeon-Major Coates, Civil Surgeon, who made the post mortem, gave evidence as to the condition of the body. There were bruises, he said, on the right temple and the forehead, five ribs were broken on one side and two on the other, and the breastbone was fractured, and these injuries were sufficient to cause death. At the request of the prosecution an adjournment was granted to allow additional evidence to be called.

WE take the following from the Bangalore *Daily Post*:—"We observe that a scare is being endeavoured to be started again in respect of 'tree-marking.' How this latter came to be looked upon as a sinister portent denoting political unrest is beyond comprehension, seeing that the practice is general throughout the length and breadth of India. The writer has just returned from a tour through the wildest part of the Godavery, inhabited by aboriginals, with a scattering of a few Hindus and Mahomedans. These people know nothing of politics, caste prejudices, or other disturbing factors. They have just elaborately marked all their fruit trees (mostly mango). The significance of this marking merely denotes that the owners have made propitiatory offerings in respect of the trees."

A BANGALORE correspondent writes:—"The prosecution of the rioters in the Malvalli riot case has been fixed for hearing on Thursday (to-morrow) the 11th instant, before the District Magistrate of Mysore, at Malvalli. Mr. S. B. Master, Barrister-at-Law, of this place, has been retained for the defence. In the meantime a plan of the scene of the riot has been made, and I learn that when the case comes on for hearing a motion will be made by Counsel for the defence to have it transferred to one of the Magisterial Courts in Bangalore City. There are at present twelve men under arrest and search is being made here for several others who are alleged to have escaped from Malvalli. A considerable amount of interest is centred in the trial."

A DISCHARGED cavalry sowar, by name Bhagwan Singh, is under trial before the Sessions Judge, of Quetta Captain P. J. Melvill, on a charge of robbery and attempt at murder. He went to visit a woman of this town on the night of the 26th and, having done his best to strangle her and leaving her for dead, made off with her jewellery, valued at about Rs. 100. She however recovered, and gave immediate notice to the Police. Sergeant Bishan Das was sent in pursuit by rail, next morning, and the criminal got into his very carriage at Baleli, as far as which he had gone on foot. He was recognised, from the description given by the woman, and the jewellery was also found on him.

WE regret to hear of a rather sharp outbreak of cholera among the miners at the coal-mines near Sharigh, a good many deaths having resulted, also of a case very much like cholera in all its symptoms, at the station next to Chaman.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"I do not know whether the spleen serves any particular function in the animal organism, but from a recent case it would appear that an animal lives and thrives without a spleen. A dog the other day was seriously wounded, and on the spleen protruding and being much injured, the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Army Head Quarters Staff at Ootacamund removed two-thirds of the spleen and sewed up the wound. The dog is to-day in perfect health and spirits, and does not seem in any way the worse for the diminished organ."

IT is not often that English policemen have so sporting an adventure as Sergeant Radcliffe, of Nantwich, had the other day. An armed robber had made away with some of the property of a Crewe jeweller, and was run down by the owner, after two miles' chase, in the open country. Turned to bay he defied his pursuers, who prudently "left him." The sergeant was then called in to advise, but before he started had the sense to equip himself with a rook rifle. Coming up to the bold outlaw he stalked him for several miles—keeping by the help of his rifle beyond the range of mere revolver bullets. As there seemed no hope of a surrender, the sergeant finally brought his game down with a pellet neatly lodged in the thigh—unable to fight but in excellent condition for trial.

CURSES, perhaps loud, and certainly deep, will be heard in British studios over a piece of news for which "The Daily News" correspondent in Moscow is responsible. It is to the effect that the Queen has commissioned a French artist to paint the scene of the Czar's coronation at the Cathedral of the Assumption. This recognition of the Franco-Russian alliance in the field of art is perhaps a little cruel in these days of the depression of artists; but it must be remembered that by a tradition which is now of some standing Royal favour has generally gone to painters from abroad. The question whether this is due to the faults of the British artist or to the fact that his merists transcend the appreciation of a Court might be useful in the silly season.

DR. WILLIAM G. SMITH, one of the Botanical Lecturers in Edinburgh University, is translating Von Tubeuf's important work on plant diseases caused by cryptogamic parasites. The author is Professor in Munich University. The translation, which will contain three hundred illustrations, is to be brought out by Messrs. Longmans.

THE following patent recently granted to Mr. T. S. Taylor, of San Rafael, Cal., for a coupling device by which two bicycles may be coupled together so as to make, practically, a four-wheeler carrying two persons, should effect a revolution in cycling for those who regard the bicycle as an unsociable vehicle. The clamps fasten around the head and centre brace of both machines. All parts are adjustable to fit any machine. When not in use, says the *American Wheelman*, the coupler may be collapsed into convenient form and carried on the frame of a single machine.

SOME very interesting reading is to be found in the Preliminary Return of the British Army for 1885. Comparing the service with what it was 20 years ago, we find that the numbers of the Household Cavalry have remained stationary. The Cavalry of the Line has increased from 16,000 to 18,000. The Horse Artillery has decreased from 5,000 to 3,000, but the other branches of that force have increased from 29,000 to 33,000. The Royal Engineers have increased from 5,000 to 7,000, the Foot Guards have not changed; but the Infantry of the Line have increased from 118,704 to 138,631, and there is an increase in the Colonial Corps, the Medical Staff Corps, and Army Pay Corps. The total of all arms has increased in the last 20 years from 184,433 to 222,194. Over 29,000 recruits joined the Army in 1895, of which 9,000 were over 20 years of age and 20,000 under 20. The highest numbers raised in any regimental district was 605 in the 101st District at Tralee; 529 in the 28th District at Bristol; and 503 in the 41st District at Cardiff; and more than half the numbers raised in all the regimental districts elected to join their territorial regiments. The district which enlisted the fewest recruits was, as usual, the 79th at Inverness. Only 20 men were raised in this district, of which 17 joined the county regiment the Cameron Highlanders.

AT the silver wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Quintin Hogg, at the Polytechnic on Tuesday night, the Governing Body were able to gratify their President and his wife with a testimonial of the most acceptable kind. The structural alterations in the Polytechnic building demanded by the London County Council have involved the institution in debt, which Mr. Hogg has felt to be almost a personal burden. He has, it seems, spent on his Polytechnic work more than 150,000*l.*; he is a subscriber of 1,000*l.* per annum, and his subscriptions are supplemented by handsome donations, which last year, for example, amounted to 1,800*l.* To lighten his burdens a private appeal has been made by the Governors to friends for the liquidation of the debt, and they were able to surprise Mr. and Mrs. Hogg on Tuesday night with an announcement that as a tribute of personal admiration for them special donations and subscriptions equal to nearly three-fourths of the debt had been promised. Sums of a thousand pounds were promised by Lord Portman, Lord Iveagh, Mr. T. A. Denny, Mr. E. M. Denny, Mr. H. Morley, Mr. F. A. Bevan, and Mr. W. F. D. Smith. There were eight subscriptions of 500*l.* The Governing Body are inviting further promises to complete the liquidation of the debt. The subscriptions which may be distributed over five years, are received by Messrs. Barclay, Ransom, and Co., Cavendish-square, or the Secretary of the Polytechnic.

WITH reference to the recently published statements concerning Dr. Murray's New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, philologists will be glad to know that the work is being proceeded with on the lines originally laid down by the delegates of the Clarendon Press. The alarm so freely expressed as to the future of this great undertaking had no foundation in fact.

RATHER an interesting point has been made by "The Chester Chronicle" with regard to the proposal contained in the Education Bill to limit to 49s. a year—29s. from the Government grant and 20s. from the local rates—the amount to be expended per head for the education of the poor. Our contemporary goes through the list of Cheshire members, and shows the amount of endowment income per student at the places of learning when the said members respectively received their education. Following up this idea, an ingenious correspondent sends us a similar list for the Cabinet. It contains seven members who were educated at Eton, where the endowment per head is 20*l.* Five were educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where the endowment is 116*l.* a head.

HOW much money do we spend on sport? A writer in "Pearson's Magazine," who has been examining into the subject, bings up the total annual expenditure to more than 38,000,000*l.* The Turf is, of course, the most expensive sport, and accounts, according to this authority, for nearly 11,000,000*l.* A modest sum of 2,000,000*l.* will, it appears, cover the cost of cricket.

WHILE America is so liberally supplying England with operatic artists, it is curious to note that the chief concert singers now in the United States are either of British birth or training. The famous Cincinnati May Festival commenced the other evening. The chief tenor is Mr. Ben Davies, who has been touring through the United States for several weeks; Miss Brema and Mr. Plunket Greene, who have been giving vocal recitals in America, will also take part, together with Mrs. Medora Henson, Mr. Ffrangcon Davies, and Mr. Watkin Mills. Madame Klafsky, well known here, and Madame Nordica, are also among the vocalists. Madame Nordica, indeed, since the Abbey opera season closed, has been singing at the Springfield, the New Hampshire, and various other musical festivals. The Cincinnati Festival closes at the end of the week, when most of the artists will sail back to England.

THE Duke of Cambridge occupied the seat of honour on the right of Sir Edward Carbutt at the dinner given by him at the Hotel Cecil to his fellow magistrates of the County of Surrey. There was a considerable gathering of members of both Houses of Parliament, including the Lord Chancellor, Lord Lawrence, the President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Cubitt, Sir Arthur Forwood, Colonel Gunter, Mr. D'Arcy Wyvil, Sir E. Clarke, Sir H. Fletcher, Colonel Foster, Mr. C. B. McLaren, Sir Thomas Sutherland, Mr. Causton, Mr. Bucknill, Sir W. Coddington, Mr. H. Graham, Mr. Skewes-Cox, and Mr. Flannery. The Bench was represented by Sir Francis Jeune, Mr. Justice Cave, Mr. Justice Grantham, and Lord Justice Lopes. Lord Charles Beresford represented the Navy, on whose behalf he made a breezy speech. Others present were Sir Fredk. Abel, Sir Whittaker Ellis, Sir Chas. Scotter, Sir J. R. Robinson, Sir Myles Fenton, Sir Charles Tenant, and Sir Henry Edwards.

THE Italian Ambassador in Paris and Countess Tornielli held their first official reception the other night in the palace bequeathed to the Italian Government by the late Duchess of Galliera—architecturally, perhaps (a correspondent remarks) the finest residence in Paris. The house was known in the eighteenth century as the Hotel de Monaco, and belonged to Louis Philippe's sister Adelaide. The reception was one of the most brilliant seen here for a long time. All the Ambassadors present in Paris attended in full uniform as well as their Secretaries. On Lord and Lady Dufferin being announced, Countess Tornielli went to the entrance of the room to receive Lady Dufferin. Some amusement was created by the usher calling out "M. de Negus." It turned out to be, not Menelik, but M. de Negris, a South American diplomatist. A very young French Captain with two rows of foreign decorations on his breast was Captain Carnot. M. Detaille, the painter, wore the very becoming uniform of a Member of the Academy of Fine Arts, his decorations, with their motley ribbons, and the green palms embroidered on his swallow-tail, forming what he would call a pretty scheme of colour. Among the Admirals present, Admiral Duperre was distinguishable on account of his Italian Order, the green Grand Cordon of SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro.

To see your skeleton for sixpence is the latest sensation! Close to where the captive balloon ascends at the Indian Exhibition, at Earl's Court, stands a burly man who cries, "See your bones before they are broken." In other words, the Rontgen rays, which are the most recent of modern wonders, are now being exhibited to the penny public, and the run on the exhibition shows how keen the public is to "know itself," even to its inmost bones.

WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Madura, Captain A. E. Stebbing, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Zanzibar, via Mombassa, Lamu and Aden, reports that the vessel left the last named port on the 2nd instant in high variable airs, and the day after leaving experienced dense fog for four hours, after clearing Socotra had light to moderate south-westerly winds, overcast sky with heavy clouds, but no rain, considerable and increasing swell, wind getting fresh and heavy swell continuing so till the 4th instant in latitude 17° N. and longitude 64° E., when wind and swell decreased and wind hauled round through west and north-west to north-east and east, falling light and becoming variable. On the 8th instant calm with only slight swell, the sky clearing except for some heavy detached clouds and one slight thunderstorm, fine weather and smooth sea continuing till arrival at Bombay.—The s. s. Lady Armstrong, Captain J. C. Abbott, which arrived in harbour to-day, from Calcutta, reports having met moderate monsoon in the Bay of Bengal between Galle and Cape Comorin, and thence heavy monsoon gale to the port, and then south-west to north, north-west winds with heavy rain and squall and confused sea.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Byculla, Captain F. Thurston, which also arrived on the 9th instant, from Rangoon, encountered heavy rain from Quilon to Vingorla, ran completely out of the rain off Ratnagiri, and experienced west to south to south-east winds.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, JUNE 8.

THE festivities on the eve of the departure of his Highness the Duke of Oporto have terminated, and the country is again looking dull, but people are now beginning to breathe more freely, and agricultural operations have been resumed. It is to be hoped we shall no more hear of dacoities and military revolts, and if any attempt be again made to disturb the good order and quietness now prevailing, we feel sure the Royal Commissioner and acting Governor-General, Rear-Admiral Senhor Neves Ferreira, whose abilities and firmness are well known, will soon make an example of the disturbers of peace. The Duke of Oporto has left very favourable impressions, and the manner in which he freely mixed with the officials, and received those who approached him, is the general topic of conversation. At the grand ball given at Margad by the leading landed proprietors of Salsette, he took part in several quadrilles, having for his vis-a-vis in the State quadrille the much-esteemed Vice-Consul for Spain, Senhor Elziario Pereira, who is also an Honorary Equery to H. M. the King of Portugal, and whose name appeared in the first place among the signatories of the invitations issued for the Margad ball.

Your popular Consul-General for Portugal in British India, Senhor Vicente Nunos Tavores, is now here as the guest of the Royal Commissioner and Governor-General, and will stay until the end of this month.

Colonel Kuchembuck Villar, the present Commander-in-Chief, has been nominated Governor of Damaun, which post he will take charge of after the rains, as our Governor-General considers his presence necessary here for a few weeks longer. He is a clever and able man, and the Governor-General could not have secured a better colleague and councillor.

The Eurasian officers who were packed off to Mozambique by the late Governor-General have been re-called, and arrived here last week. Lieut.-Colonel Mendes, who is one of them, has had a most enthusiastic reception from his brother officers.

The nomination by the Duke of Senhor J. A. do Rozario as our Financial Agent in Bombay and Commissario, has given general satisfaction, and we congratulate him on this well-merited distinction.

HAND PUMPS AND WATER LIFTS.

A CUSTOMS circular dealing with these two aricles of commerce has been issued by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1437, dated the 9th April 1896, referring for orders the question whether hand-pumps should be treated as water-lifts, and as such be held to be exempt from import duty under No. 13 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act.

2. I am to say that the words "ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry," in No. 13 of the Tariff Schedule govern the whole of the exemptions specified in that number. The Government of India therefore agree in the opinion of the Government of Madras that hand-pumps not being ordinarily used for such purposes, and also not being ordinarily known as "water-lifts," are not included in the exemption.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday, and disposed of the following, among other matters:—

RE JAFFERJEE VALLIBHOY.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. He had an interim order granted him for some time, but when it lapsed, he failed to apply for a renewal. When an application was made on a subsequent occasion, it was refused. For the last two months he had been kept in jail at the suit of a creditor, and the case would not be reached until August or September next. Meantime, insolvent was prevented from preparing his schedule and proceeding with his insolvency. The grounds of opposition were such that, if they were proved at the hearing, the insolvent could be punished on them at the hearing. He was said to be the eldest son of Vallibhoy Khanbhoy, landing and shipping and Commissariat contractor, but the parties being Mahomedans, the insolvent had no right to his father's property during his life-time.

Mr. Joshua Brooks, a creditor, opposed the application in person; but his lordship, after hearing him, granted a month's interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE HIRJEE LILLADHUR.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of Bapubhoy Atmaram, applied to be allowed to carry on the insolvency proceedings against this insolvent. He had been adjudicated at the suit of another creditor on the 21st May last; but the latter had not yet served the order upon the insolvent, having probably been settled with. The learned counsel's client, however, wished to proceed in the matter.

His lordship said he understood Mr. Russell's client could proceed under the order already made.

Mr. Russell said the difficulty was for his client to do so in the absence of the creditor at whose instance the order was issued.

His lordship thereupon granted a fresh order of adjudication.

RE JUGJIVAN MULJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an extension of time to enable his clients to file their schedule. The books of the Calcutta branch of the firm were with the Official Assignee there; and no reliable schedule could be prepared out of the Bombay books without reference to the Calcutta books.

Mr. Raikes opposed the application, and asked that some definite time should be named for the filing of the schedule. They could make a schedule out of the Bombay books and amend it afterwards by the Calcutta books.

His lordship granted a month's time from yesterday for the insolveuts to file their schedule.

RE KHIMJEE VURDMAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, for the first insolvent, asked for a month's postponement of the matter with a view to amend his schedule and to serve notice.

Mr. Manker said his lordship had granted a rule nisi requiring Khimjee Vurdman to show cause why he should not proceed with his insolvency or be committed for contempt of court.

Mr. Macpherson said no such rule had been served upon his client at Damaun. He was now in Bombay ready to swear that no such rule had been served upon him.

Mr. Manker said the insolvent failed to appear on the 25th February and 10th March, and he had not yet accounted for his absence on those occasions. It was in consequence that his lordship granted the rule nisi, which was fixed to come on that day; and now the insolvent asked for a postponement. The learned counsel asked that insolvent should, under any circumstances, be made to pay the costs of the day, and that the rule should be made absolute.

The insolvent was put into the witness-box, and swore that the rule nisi was not served upon him at Damaun by Goculdas Bapuji.

Mr. Manker to witness: Why did you go to Damaun at all?

Witness: For change of air, as I was ill. (A laugh.) I took my family with me, and my mother-in-law followed me to Damaun.

Mr. Macpherson asked his lordship to abstain from making any order in the present state of the evidence, and let the rule stand over till the hearing of the petition.

His lordship allowed the rule to stand over till the hearing of the petition, which was fixed to come on a month hence.

RE AGA SURCURN MIRZA WALAD SULLEMAN KHAN MOGUL.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin applied for leave to serve notices on behalf of the insolvent. His lordship granted the application.

RE NARANDAS MOOLJEE AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvents were granted a rule nisi for leave to withdraw their petition.

RE JAMNADAS PREMCHAND.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE KHUSALCHAND UTAMCHAND.

On the appliction of the same a learned counsel, the insolvent was granted a month's extension of his interim order.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT MURUD-JANGIRA.

ON Sunday last, writes a local correspondent, the ceremony of distributing prizes to the girls of the State schools was performed with some eclat at the hands of H. H. the Begum Saheb. It was arranged for the first time in the history of the State that the gathering should be exclusively of ladies—the whole management being left entirely in their hands. Great doubts were entertained as to whether the work would be successfully gone through; but it is satisfactory to state that it was a complete success—a fact which reflects credit on all concerned. In April last an exhibition was held in sewing, embroidery, needlework, etc., and prizes were awarded to those whose samples of work were considered to be the best. These prizes also were distributed on Sunday by H. H. the Begum Saheb. That day consequently was one of great joy and bustle in the town. About a hundred and fifty invitation cards were issued, and not less than a hundred ladies were present. The place selected for the purpose was the State Karbhari's bungalow, situated near the sea. The outside of the building was appropriately decorated with arches, flags, bunting, etc. At about 5 p.m., half-an-hour before the time, the whole hall was filled with girls and ladies. At five minutes to 5-30 p.m., the time appointed for the ceremony, H. H. the Begum Saheb arrived, and on her entranee her Highness was loudly cheered by the assembly. A programme of songs specially composed for the occasion was then gone through. First the girls recited songs of welcome in Marathi and Hindustani. Then the school mistress of the girls' school at Murud read a report, in which, by comparing the figures of the past four years, she showed that there was a substantial increase in the number of girls attending the schools. The school-mistress was followed by Mrs. Potnis, who dwelt at great length on the advantages resulting from education. She also referred to the exhibition in sewing, needle-work, &c., and said if the present course be continued—and she had no doubt it would be so continued,—it could not but produce very satisfactory results. Here, again, the girls gave one more recital of songs in praise of H. H. the Begum Saheb. Mrs. Shalom Bapuji, the State Karbhari's wife, then rose to speak. Among other things she said: This is the first time in the history of the Jangira State when prizes are distributed to girls in an assembly exclusively of ladies. The special merit of to-day's occasion is that H. H. the Begum Saheb is presiding. I cannot adequately express the heartfelt joy we all feel in seeing her Highness to-day. There are now no two opinions on the question of female education. The only thing required is to make a sympathetic beginning. That beginning is made by their Hignesses the Nawab Saheb and the Begum Saheb, and as you have all heard from the report just read that female education is making satisfactory progress, I earnestly request you all to take the greatest advantage of the help so kindly given by our noble rulers, and thus do good to yourselves and your country by educating your daughters; because nothing is so effective as education to improve the moral, social or physical condition of every person. I am thankful to you for having accepted my invitation and graced the meeting. On behalf of myself and of the assembly, I once more express our heartfelt gratitude to your Highness for the trouble your Highness has taken in coming here and adorning the seat.

After this H. H. the Begum Saheb rose to reply. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the assembly. Her Highness made a brief but a very thoughtful and highly interesting speech, during the course of which her Highness said: I am glad to see that Mrs. Shalom Bapuji has arranged this prize-distribution only for ladies. The speech which she made is highly instructive. The report of the school mistress is satisfactory, as also the reading, singing, sewing, and needle-work of the girls. I have seen many girls' schools outside this State, but I am glad to say that the instruction as imparted in the schools of this State is superior to that of many other schools. I I am highly pleased to observe that the school mistresses and teachers are working hard and conscientiously, and as a result of that the State gets a good return for the money which it so generously spends on female education. I expect that the school mistresses and teachers will continue making persistent efforts to spread female education by inducing people to educate their girls, and I also hope that the more advanced women, as said by Mrs. Shalom Bapuji render the necessary help in this direction. Her Highness concluding her speech, the girls recited a song. After the usual distribution of attar, pan-sopari, and gulab, several ladies were presented to her Highness, who in a manner highly becoming her position inquired after all, and the assembly dispersed at 7 p.m.

BOMBAY LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

IN review of the annual report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1895, the following resolution was issued yesterday:—

Bombay Castle, 15th May, 1896.

Resolution.—This report is clear and concise and calls for little comment. The year was generally uneventful, but it is observed that there were again a few cases of cholera at the Poona Asylum, the question of changing the site whereof has been under consideration. The health of the insanes generally was better than in the previous year and the death rate appreciably decreased.

2. Both the total asylum population and the average daily strength somewhat decreased. There was a decrease from 95 to 85·5 in the average daily strength at Poona, from 105 to 99 in that at Hyderabad, and an increase from 38 to 46 in that at Dharwar. The Ahmedabad Asylum, alterations and extensions whereof are under consideration, was as usual very fully utilized.

3. Though there was not much change in total expenditure, there were, as in the previous year, considerable fluctuations at some of the asylums, the most noticeable being decreases of contingent expenditure from 6,319 to 4,881 at Colaba and from 924 to 643 at Poona, and increases in establishment charges from 1,692 to 2,933 at Dharwar, and in contingent expenditure from 353 to 941 at Ahmedabad.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION IN THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will be kind enough to favour the teachers of the Municipal Primary Gujerati Schools by inserting the following few lines in your widely, spread paper. I think the matter as regards the monthly pay of the Municipal teachers is to be considered at the next meeting of the Corporation, to be held to-morrow. It is a well known fact that the poor teachers are invariably paid under their actual wants, and quite out of proportion to the work they are performing. Government has already seen the necessity of raising the pay of the teachers in the mofussil. In the same manner the Corporation, too, should deem it necessary to ask the Joint Schools Committee to give liberal increase in the pay of deserving teachers from the large funds at their disposal, so that they may be encouraged to work with zeal and diligence, and thus add to the well-being of primary education in the first city of the Presidency. The leading members of the Corporation will no doubt take up the subject and relieve the desponding teachers from their misery and distress.—Yours, &c.,

A DESPONDING TEACHER.

June 10.

"IN HONOUR BOUND" AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

ONE of the most deservedly popular "petite" plays of modern times is "Honour Bound," from the pen of Sydney Grundy, an adaptation from a more pretentious French production, entitled "Une Chain." It was played on Tuesday evening by the Carey Family. The part of Sir George Carlyon gave Mr. Carey an opportunity of proving that he is an actor of great experience and ability. Phillip Graham as personified by Mr. G. Lester was what he should be in appearance and in characterization. Miss C. E. Carey dressed appropriately, and acted with an evident appreciation of the requirements of the part. Rose Dalrymple was interestingly played by Miss Dot Carey, who has grown surprisingly since we last saw her. At the conclusion of the play, the Family were called before the curtain. The piece was admirably staged. The remainder of the evening was occupied in the performance of "A Pantomime Rehearsal." In this the Careys were ably assisted by Mr. Durant, Miss Dolly Cameron, and several gentlemen amateurs. There was an abundance of singing and dancing. Miss Carey gave "Asthore" with effect, and in response to a loud recall, sang "Dear Heart" charmingly. Mr. Lester contributed "She wanted something to play with" in such a way as to show that his voice is worthy of better things than comic singing. A gentleman amateur sang "I'm so sleepy" with good effect. Mr. Durant gave a comic recitation, which was well received. And Miss Dot Carey carried off a large share of the laurels of the evening in her songs and dances. Much credit is due to Miss Cynthia Carey and to Mr. Lester for the manner in which they acted as accompanists. This—in addition to their own parts—they were obliged to do at a short notice because the pianist who had been engaged disappointed them. A merry mixture of popular melodies brought the performance to a close. There was a fair attendance.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esp'lade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	6	97	5	52	5	99	5	52
Wednesday, June 10	0	00	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	6	97	5	52	5	99	5	54

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

TRIAL OF THE SIND DACOIT.

ONE of the notorious dacoits, named Rahmatullah, who is said to have murdered Khalifo Haji Mavazo, the minister of Pir Gohar Alishah of Rohri, was tried at Sukkur last week by Mr. J. C. Gloster, who was specially appointed by Government to try the case. The circumstances under which the Khalifo was murdered are as follow: The Khalifo, as chief of the Pir, had under his master's orders to take steps to bring to justice the outlaws who for many months past have been a terror to the inhabitants of the Thar and Parker District, and through his endeavours one of the proclaimed outlaws, Piru, met his end. Deceased had accompanied his master, the Pir of Rohri, to Hyderabad and Karachi in connection with the task of bringing the outlaws to justice and returned to the Pir's village in the Rohri Taluka about the middle of April last. On the night of the 20th April the Civil Surgeon was expected from Karachi to attend on the Pir, and deceased was ordered by the Pir to make arrangements for his reception. He was standing in front of the Pir's residence about 10 p.m. when three dacoits came behind him, two armed with guns and the third with a sword. Two shots were fired in rapid succession, the Khalifo was wounded and fell to the ground with a cry for help, the man with the sword then attacked him and slashed at him six or seven times, the poor man dying very shortly afterwards from the effects of the wounds. His assailants, however, got away. Information was at once given to the Police, who, accompanied by two of the Pir's men, started in pursuit of the dacoits. Foot prints were soon discovered and it was evetually found that they turned eastwards into the jungle. The pursuing party then broke up to scour the jungle, and one of them when he had gone about half a mile away from the road saw four men. He shouted for his companions who at once came up to the spot. One of the four managed to get off, but the other three were surrounded. Two of them were armed with guns, one of them (Piru) turned and fired point blank at Police Sowar Nabibux, who turned aside just as he was fired at, and thus saved himself, and then under the Head Constable's orders he fired at Piru, inflicting a fatal wound. Khamiso, the other dacoit, then levelled a double-barrelled gun at the Head Constable, but missed him. Madad Alikhan, the only other armed man of the party, then fired at Khamiso who fell head. The third dacoit was Rahmatullah, the accused, who was knocked down by Nabibux as he was in the act of drawing a knife, and was then secured and eventually taken to Khairpur, where he was identfied by two servants of the Pir, as the Man who had attached the Kahlifo with a sword and killed him. Accused on the very day of his arrest confessed his guilt to the Magistrate at Khairpur and subsequently before the committing magistrate repeated the confession, but in the Sessions Court he pleaded not guilty, and stated that he made a confession because he was told to do so by the Pir's men; he however modified it by stating that when he saw that the Pir's men had given evidence against him and were put to the trouble of travelling about, that be determined to sacrifice himself. After the case was tried the two Assessors gave their opinion that the accused was guilty. The judge agreed with them and in sentencing the accused to be hanged, subject to confirmation of the sentence by the Sadar Court, remarked that the murder was brutal and cold-blooded, and the attack a cowardly one upon a man whose sole offence in the eyes of his murderers was that he had assisted the authorities in their endeavours to check the wave of crime which for months submerged a large part of the province, and he should therefore fail in his duty were he to pass any other sentence but the "extreme penalty."

GUJARATI PRIMARY TEACHERS.

THE following opinions of the late Deputy Educational Inspectors, on the application addressed to the Joint Schools Committee by the Teachers Association of the Bombay Gujarati Primary Schools, are sent to us for publication, as a part of the teachers' case:—

"The petition of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Teachers Association has been sent to me by the Association for my opinion. I was connected with the Bombay Gujarati schools for a period of about 13 years, and I had always consistently and emphatically represented to my superiors both in conversation and official reports that the salaries of the teachers of the Gujarati schools were quite inadequate. One great indication of the inadequacy of the salaries was the frequent changes. A large number of the teachers made their appointments merely a slipping stone to something better. I think that salaries do require to be raised in order to induce good people to join the service and to continue in it. If the expenses of living in Bombay of the class to which the teachers of the vernacular schools ordinarily belong be considered it will be found that in a majority of cases they are not even sufficient to make both ends meet. I am of opinion that the teachers have a real substantial grievance, and a favourable consideration of their petition is required not only in their own personal interest, but in the interest of the spread of primary education in the first City of the Presidency."

(Signed) GOKULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, B.A., L.L.B.

"I have seen the application you sent me. I shall really be very glad to hear that the Corporation has granted your request. I have advocated the same course for years together while I was Deputy Inspector and I do heartily sympathise with your grievances from the personal experience I have had of their truth. Not only is the application a proper statement of masters' grievances but it is indirectly a statement of how education in general suffers for want of well-paided teachers. The earlier the Corporation attends to this the better for the cause of education in general and primary education in particular."

(Signed) MANILAL NABHUBHAI DVIVEDI, B.A.

"I have gone over the draft of the application you sent me, and I am glad to see that it expresses your grievances in a very faithful and lucid way.

I think the learned editor of the Indian Spectator puts the case very forcibly when he says that those who are entrusted with the early training of our children ought certainly to be paid better than our grooms and pata-wallas!—and if, as I hear, the Joint Schools Committee has fortunately a surplus fund in hand, what better use can it make there of than devoting at least a part of it to provide those necessities of life for most its teachers, which they can hardly afford to get for themselves and their families from the scanty remuneration they draw in a city like Bombay where competition is so keen and living necessarily expensive!

I trust therefore that your reasonable demands will meet with that kind consideration they deserve at the hands of those who are better able to appreciate your services and are also in a position to reward them adequately."

(Signed) CHHAGANLAL HARILAL PANDYA, B. A.

"I have read through the copy of the memorial which the Masters' Association think of submitting to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It clearly sets forth how the teachers and the taught have suffered up to now and will suffer in future, if the claims of the teachers, a very important class of public servants, will be disregarded by the Corporation. I advocated a liberal increase in the pay of deserving teachers while I was a member of the Joint Schools Committee and proposed a new scheme for reorganising the status and pay of masters in a long report so far back as 1891. But I am sorry nothing has yet been done for them even though the Joint Schools Committee possess large funds at their disposal. I hope the Corporation will not now treat your petition as a dead letter and will see that the Joint Schools Committee performs its responsible duty well and conscientiously."

(Signed) VARAJRAYA SUNTOKRAYA DESAI, B. A.

AN ASCENT OF ADAM'S PEAK.

THE following is an account of Sir Vivian Majendie's ascent of Adam's Peak when on his recent visit to Ceylon.

Adam's Peak is so well known to generations of St. Paul's boys who have done me the honour to listen while I told them the story of "Dead Man's Rock," and is so bound up, as I know, in many of their minds with Ezekiel Trenoweth and the ruffian, Simon Colliver, and the discovery of the secret of the great ruby of Ceylon, that it seems to me that the Chorister's Magazine is quite the place in which to tell of an ascent of this famous mountain which I made on the 1st of January of the present year, during my trip to Ceylon.

It may also interest the boys to know that this mountain has other and more ancient claims to notoriety than those with which the genius of "Q" has invested it, by means of the delightfull story aforesaid. Indeed, if tradition is to be accepted, the origin of its fame is very ancient indeed for on the topmost point of the peak is a shallow depression in the rock, somewhat in the form of a gigantic footprint, which devout Buddhists say is the footprint of Budha—the last place where his foot rested before he stepped across to India:—while the Hindoos assert that it is the footprint of Siva; and all good Mohammedans love to believe that it is the footprint of Adam. They say that when he was hurled from Paradise he alighted here. Eve, it is said, alighted at Mecca, whence Adam brought her to Ceylon, that lovely island, having been assigned to them as a subsitute for the Paradise they had forfeited.

However this may be—there is the footprint. I will not attempt to decide betwen the claims of rival creeds. All I wish to sayis, that as the footprint is nearly two yards long, by about one yard wide, if it really is the imprint of Adam's feet, he must have been quite the right sort of man to start a new world with!

It results from these traditions and beliefs that some 800,000,000 of the human race—Buddhists, Hindoos and Mohammedans—vie with each other in veneration of this lonely, sacred peak; and from all parts of Asia—and even from Africa—thousnds, tens of thousands, of pilgrims, annually flock up, regarding the rugged ascent as steps—and very steep and difficult steps they are—to their respective Heavens.

In the height of the pilgrim season (which begins about January) the scene is most extraordinary—men, women, old and young, some almost

decrepit, some who actually die on the way, and thus reach their Heaven by an easier ascent, and many who have to be pulled or carried up—people from all over India, from China, from Japan, from Burmah, from Siam, from Ceylon, from Africa—from all the seats of the three great religions I have named—priests and laymen, princes and paupers—may be seen striving, toiling, perspiring upwards—either from Maskeliya and Oosmallee on the south-east (which was the direction I ascended from) or by the much more arduous, and therefore more meritorious, ascent from Ratnapura (the "City of Gems") on the south-west. And on the way—particularly at Oosamallee, the Buddhist pilgrims suspend long threads of cotton from the trees, for here, tradition has it, Buddha stopped to repair a rent in his robe.

Then, presently, the pilgrims reach—as the ascent becomes steeper and more difficult—the curious, ancient chains which have been affixed there for centuries, to assist those who would ascend. It is even alleged that these chains were affixed by Alexander the Great, who journeyed to Ceylon in 330 B.C. Anyhow, we know they are extremely ancient, if not quite so old as this, for Marco Polo mentioned them in the 13th century.

The pilgrims call these chains "The Chain of the Creed;" and on each link they wearily utter some word or expression of devotion. The expressions uttered by those who are not pilgrims, are not, I fear, always of a strictly devotional character.

Then at the top, covering the footprint, is a little temple or "Vihare," and a priest or two live up here in a small and very dirty hut; and the pilgrims perform their devotions, and take there well-earned rest; and about the shrine they suspend their touchingly simple little votive offerings—pieces of calico, strings of cotton, flowers, and little worthless ornaments, a few of which the priests allowed me to take away.

There is a bell here, and it is usual to toll it once or twice, or as often as you have made the ascent.

To those who are neither pilgrims nor readers of "Dead Man's Rock," the mountain presents another interest, and that is the opportunity which it affords of witnessing the most glorious sunrise that it is possible to conceive, illuminating an enormous tract of country—a radius of some eighty miles, and stretching away in one direction out to sea—and with this sunrise the wonderful and celebrated "Shadow of the Peak."

This is a shadow—due to the rising sun—of the peak itself, and which lies stretched over the misty land and sea for a great distance. And, as the sun rises, the shadow seems itself to rise up, as it were, and approach, and at last it suddenly topples over towards the spectator, like a ladder that has been reared beyond the vertical.

Various explantions of this phenomenon have been offered. The most reasonable is one put forward by the Hon. Ralph Abercrombe, Fellow Met. Soc., which apreared in the Philosophical Magazine for January, 1887. He says: "The apparent up-standing of the shadow, is simply the effects of passing mist, which catches the darkness of the peak at a higher level than the earth; and when the condensed vapour moves on, the shadow falls to its natural plane on the ground."

And in reference to this peculiarity of Adam's Peak, as compared with other mountains he says: "There are not many mountains that are over 7,000 feet" (Adam's Peak is 7,352 feet), "and that rise in an isolated, well-defined pyramid. Still fewer can there be where a steady wind (the north-east monsoon) blows up a valley for months together, so as to carry the rising morning mist to a suitable height and distance on the western side to catch the shadow of the peak at sunrise."

It is, in fact, to the rare, perhaps unique combination of a high, isolated pyramid, a prevailing wind, a valley to direct suitable mist-currents at a proper height on the western side of the mountain, that we owe the strange appearance of the shadow rising as the sun rises, and approaching (when it should naturally be receding and falling), and even, as it were, toppling over on the spectator.

Well, this was the mountain I set myself to ascend in the early morning of the first day of the present year—these the appearances and effects (religious as regards the pilgrims), atmospherical (as regards the sun and shadow) that I hoped to see.

I was so fortunate as to secure the companionship of Mr. —(a tea-planter), brother of the well-known Oxford cricketer, now a minor canon at Westminster, and together we proceeded on the last night of the old year to the Government Rest House at Maskeliya, whence we were to commence the ascent, though there is a long four miles walk before one actually proceeds to climb.

Maskeliya is about 4,000 feet above sea-level; and one thus has before one, an ascent—and as I shall show a very sheer and difficult ascent—of over 3,000 feet (say about four times the height of Arthur's Seat at Edinburgh).

We had decided we would not go up over-night, for my companion knew from experience that the hut on the top was wretchedly uncomfortable, a filthy place and full of vermin. So we arranged to go to bed about 8 p.m., rise at midnight, and then make a start in the first half hour of the New Year.

Oh, dear, it was poor fun getting up at midnight!—still poorer turning out into the dark, dull, hot night. But soon there fell on our ears the strain of song and merriment. It was the tea-planters in adjoining bungalows seeing the Old Year out and the New Year in. And the last thing we heard as we plunged into the darkness of the jungle road, which leads from Maskelya, were the strains faintly audible of "God save the Queen."

We were helped on our way by a coolie, carrying a lantern (and my camera); and three other coolies followed, with a complete change of clothes, and food and drink. It seemed a very long four miles to the foot of the ascent, and all the longer on account of the rain and mist which fell for the best part of an hour. But at last we got to the end of the road—to where the real ascent commenced. And then we had two hours or more of such climbing as I hope never to have again. No one had fully prepared me for the extremely formidable character of the climb. I did not know that I should have a continuous 3,000 feet up the bed of a rugged and very narrow mountain torrent (now dry) to ascend—a path broken and uneven to a degree that rendered progress in places almost impossible, and so narrow, that the thick, wet jungle brushed one on either side, and wetted one through and through. There was no break or variety in it; no moment when one got a level pull of even a few yards—but up, up up—stumbling along—now on hands and knees—now sliping back—now grasping eagerly at a small branch. Ever climbing hard, and hot beyond description, and increasingly exhausted. How the coolies carried their loads up this dreadful mountain I cannot conceive. It was all I could do to carry myself; and there were times when, looking upwards, and still seeing the sharp, uncompromising peak towering ever so far above us, I almost despaired. But how you boys would have laughed at me! No!—what Simon Colliver and all the pilgrims could do, I would do! So—up, up, up; simply staggering along in places with fatigue and breathlessness—with aching legs and beating heart, and all powers of enjoyment gone—grasping convulsively at the chains when we come to them—up, up, up—wearied and nearly done for!

At last, 10 minutes after 5 a.m., we are on the summit; we make some hot tea in the dirty hut, and eat what we can, and change every scrap of clothing, for from one cause and another we are soaking, and the wind is piercingly cold up here. Shall we see a sunrise and the Shadow, I wonder. It is to be feared not, for it looks dark and gloomy all around. But we wait; we toll the bell; we visit the shrine, and appropriate a few votive offerings; and the minutes pass—and at last here he comes in all his splendour, the great, beautiful sun—the first sunrise of the New Year—full of life and light, and of love and hope—up, and brightening and widening, and casting his rays, and gilding all around; and there stretches the wide country, and above it float the fleecy white clouds; and the sun gets higher, and—yes!—there on the other side, to the west, is the shadow, and from its summit three strange rays upwards; and the sun shines out more and more, and the mists move, and the shadow rises and falls, approaches and recedes; and we have seen on this New Year's morn of 1896, such a sunrise and shadow as can nowhere else be seen, and such as one might come up Adam's Peak a dozen times without seeing the like.

And about us are the strange pilgrims, of all countries, unfolding the cloths from about their heads, and enjoying it as we—Sinhalese, priests and laymen, Siamese, a very lively Burman, a lot of Chinese, including a Chinese boy and woman, the latter very busy saying her prayers untill she saw that she would be left out of the photograph I was preparing to take if she didn't look sharp—and various Buddhists and Hindoos of all sorts. Of some of these I managed to get a capital photographic group.

The wind was too piercing to stay up here long, and we began our descent soon after 6; and very knee-shaking work it was—some people considering the descent the worst of the two.

On the way I tried to localise the spot where the great ruby was found, and although I failed to obtain any treasure of that sort, I collected "en route" a few little mementoes of Adam's Peak for the boys—stones, and sticks, and leaves, and pieces of calico and cotton deposited by the pilgrims; and I had also possessed myself of the treasure of an abiding and delightful recollection.

It was past ten when we reached Maskeliya Rest House, where I drank off two lime-squashes without a pause, and then lay down and went to sleep for several hours, well content with having accomplished the ascent of the famous Peak.

It is interesting to note, by the way, that in the course of recent re-arrangements at the National Gallery, Ford Madox Brown's fine picture of "Christ Washing Peter's Feet" has been very well hung, on the line and in the centre, in one of the best-lighted rooms. Curiously enough it was a grievance with regard to the treatment of this picture, when it was sent to the Royal Academy in 1852 (whose exhibitions were then held in part of the present National Gallery) which finally led the artist to discontinue sending his pictures there. Its present place of honour is an instructive instance of Time's Revenges.

SURAT NAGAR BRAHMIN UNION AND ITS SIXTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

A correspondent writes:—The elocution examination notified in your issue of a few weeks back, began under the auspices of the above union at the local English school hall on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, and continued for a couple of days. Messrs. A. S. Jervis, Nandshanker P. Dave, BA., LL.B., Manchershaw, 'head-master. Surat Mission High School, I. K. Mehta, BA., LL.B., and R. B. H. H. Dhruva, B.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S., late Sessions Judge, Naosari, conducted the examination. In all they examined a dozen candidates, and recommended Messrs. Mohan Nath and Choksi for the first and second prize, respectively. Two more were awarded certificates of proficiency. In the Gujarati subject R. B. Motiram, Mr L. L. Vyas, head-master, Sir J. J. English School, Messrs. C. Pandia, B.A., of Bombay, Shastri, B.A., of Ahmedabad, and R. S. Hiralal Dalal, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat, served on the committee's board as examiners, and awarded prizes to J. S. Dixit and Vinayakrao.

The sixth anniversary meeting was held under the presidentship of Rev. J. Shillidy, M.A., head of the Surat Mission Institute, at the Morbi Theatre, on Saturday last. The spacious theatre was crammed to its utmost capacity before the appointed hour. The chairman, as also the examiners, were seated on the stage, a little room being kept open for the prize-winning lecturers to deliver their addresses. Mr. Haribar B. Dave, B. A., Vice-president, N. B. Union, opened the proceedings in a neat little address, and the regular programme was then gone through very successfully. On behalf of the two boards of examiners, Mr. A. S. Jervis and R. D. Motiram Rajaram submitted their reports, and said that on the whole it was very happy to note that the appearance the candidates had made on the stage was creditable. Then, to the great delight of the audience, the Reverend gentleman distributed prizes and certificates with becoming grace to successful candidates. In his presidential speech, which continued for no less than fifteen minutes, Mr. Shillidy said that what struck him most was the excellent way in which the young and energetic members of the union managed their affairs. Then he referred to Coleridge's classification of readers, and made a sage remark to the effect, that thinking and speech-making should go hand in hand, and that without practical doing the first two were useless though not sinful to boot. He felt himself highly pleased to see that the young men of Surat had not been idling away their time, but were doing a good and lasting work in the cause of this historic city. Congratulating the members on the success they had attained, the learned chairman wished many more anniversaries to the club, and thanked each and all for the warm reception he was given.

The National Anthem being sung, a vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings of the meeting to a close.

ALL NIGHT ON THE BIG WHEEL.

DESCENT OF THE PASSENGERS.

For the second time in its public career the big wheel at Earl's Court stuck while loaded with passengers on the night of May 21. Thousands of visitors were enjoying the exhibition when the cry was raised, "the wheel has stuck." It was then about twenty minutes past eight. A rush was, of course, made at once to the Wheel from all quarters when it was found that sure enough the monster had ceased to revolve. Its forty cars carried at the time about sixty passengers—though the number was at first greatly exaggerated—some of whom, in particular a couple of ladies who found themselves alone in one of the carriages, and shrieked and gesticulated as if they feared immediate destruction, were of course much alarmed. Most, however, took matters more sensibly, even though as time went on it became apparent that a serious hitch had occurred, and that an all-night sitting was inevitable.

As on a former occasion, various expedients were resorted to by those imprisoned to communicate with "terra firma"—slips of paper tied up in handkerchiefs, and even in some instances card-cases, pocket-books, and cigarette-cases containing messages for despatch to anxious relatives being flung down from above. As it became apparent that it would necessarily be some hours before the machinery could be set in motion again, refreshments in the shape of whisky, milk, buns, and so forth were sent up by the management, two officials climbing all round the wheel for this purpose, and doing everything in their power to diminish as far as possible the discomforts of those imprisoned.

Early on Friday morning May 22 the wheel was still stationary, and it was not until past eleven o'clock that the efforts of the staff of workmen engaged availed to set it in motion, and then only with much difficulty and for a little way at a time. Before this, however, a considerable number had been rescued by means of chairs which had been hoisted up and lowered down again, until one adventurous youth, who found himself in one of the cars not very far above the ground, contrived with no little pluck and skill to climb down the rim and so to reach the ground in safety. Of the others the last of them was got down shortly after twelve o'clock, none of them any the worse, it appeared, for their night in the clouds, though quite ready for the breakfast provided for them on their arrival.

Of course there was much cheering and laughter on the part of the crowd waiting beneath as each car in turn was delivered of its occupants—one old lady insisting on embracing and kissing her rescued son with as much fervour as if he had escaped from the deadliest disaster—while nearly all were greeted with more or less emotion by their friends. Most of them appeared to have had quite a comfortable time up aloft, all things considering. Even the two ladies who had been so frightened at first enjoyed the fun of the thing as much as anyone when they got used to their position, and smiled their acknowledgment to the crowd with the best grace imaginable when they alighted.

The occupants of a car about halfway up the western side of the wheel had perhaps the best time of it, as one of their number was a lady who possessed a reel of cotton, by means of which a rope was got up to them, which served to convey supplies of refreshments all through the night. The passengers in the other cars had to content themselves with such provisions as the men were able to take to them. The names and addresses of all the passengers were taken as they came down, and good breakfasts supplied to them at the restaurant near by.

The exact cause of the hitch was not stated, but it is evident that the driving machinery has gone wrong in some way as regards one of the chains. Fortunately the wheel can still be moved now, though this was not possible at first, by means of the second chain, and it was in this way that it was eventually set in motion again.

LORD WOLSELEY ON ARMY MORALITY.

The other afternoon, at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, the Commander-in-Chief presided over the annual meeting of the Army Scripture Readers' and Soldier's Friend Society.

Lord Wolseley, after referring to the satisfactory nature of the report said the society was no new organisation, for it had been in existence for the last half-century, and the work it had done during that period was invaluable. Its operations were carried on not only in the United Kingdom, but elsewhere in garrisons, and if the number of readers was limited that was not the fault of the society. If people would only subscribe more generally the work might be extended to every part of her Majesty's dominions. He hoped the effect of this meeting would be to make the claims of the Society more widely known. The present secretary, Colonel Phillips, late of the 4th Hussars, used to maintain a reader at his own expense, and he (Lord Wolseley) knew that the effect on the regiment was remarkable. The habits and customs of the men were improved, quite apart from the spiritual good they derived from the instruction given them. There must be many in this country who were connected either by historical or family associations, with certain regiments of the British Army, and they could not do better than follow the example of Colonel Phillips, and provide a Scripture reader for the particular corps in which they were interested. He did not think it was generally known that the Army was absorbing between 30,000 and 40,000 young men every year. It scarcely came home to the people what an enormous school this was, but it was the largest of national schools. Those at the head of the Army, and the officers in command of the various regiments, took these boys of all classes and of all grades of education, and endeavoured to convert them into good soldiers, and he thought the work was being done very satisfactorily. He believed the soldiers of our army were as good or better, than those of any army in the world. (Cheers). Not only did he believe in the efficiency of our soildiers, from a soldier's point of view, but he believed these young men were remarkably well behaved and the more the teaching of this society was extended the better would they become. Long experience of soldiers, gained in actual contact with them in camp and on active service, had convinced him that the better the man the better was the soldier. (Cheers.) He did not wish to preach a charity sermon, but he hoped that what he had said would, through the medium of the Press, stimulate increased interest in the moral and spiritual condition of that very good fellow—the British soldier. (Cheers.)

The report was adopted on the motion of the Rev. W. Fleming, seconded by Colonel Owen Hay.

The Queen of Denmark is stone-deaf, a throat malady being responsible for the affliction. And the Princess of Wales inherits the same trouble. She is already so deaf that she can hear nothing unless it is shouted into her ear; and her daughter, the Princess Maud, has a tendency to throat trouble, which, it is feared, may in time impair her hearing also.

DR. GORDON STABLES.

There is no contributor to the "Weekly Scotsman" more popular than Dr. Gordon Stables. If, by an unhappy chance, his "Nature and Science" notes do not make their appearance at the end of the week, immediately letters of inquiry begin to drop in. On a recent occasion the correspondence on this score was remarkably voluminous; and when it was announced that the genial Doctor was laid low by serious illness, many sympathetic letters—some of themin verse—were sent to us by readers of his sprightly articles. It was to satisfy an often-expressed curiosity concerning the personality of Dr. Gordon Stables that he was waited upon by one of our representatives in his rooms in an Edinburgh hotel, where he has been detained by illness for the last three or four weeks.

We found the Doctor (says a representative) seated in a private room, with a freshly-written pile of manuscript lying on the table before him. He had sufficiently recovered to be able to resume his literary labours, and though he was not working at what "he" considered high pressure, he was doing three or four times the amount of writing that most authors would like to tackle.

In answer to our inquires, he explained the nature of his illness, which consisted of a serious bleeding at the nose, brought on by a violent fit of sneezing. He calculated that he lost the best part of a gallon of blood, which, of course, had very considerably weakened him. Many other men would have taken weeks, perhaps months, to recover, but Dr. Gordon Stables is a man of splendid constitution and fine physique, able to throw off very readily what the ordinary mortal would sink under.

The doctor is a military-looking personage, erect, firmly built, broad-shouldered and athletic, and with a long, heavy, white moustache.

Dr. Gordon Stables, it is safe to say, is one of the most prolific writers of the day. He has already written between eighty and ninety books, and he contributes to more magazines and newspapers than he can at a moment recall. Most of his writing is done in his bungalow in the grounds of his house at Berks where he makes his home. In all seasons he sits with the windows open. Sometimes the temperature is so low that to prevent his hand becoming benumbed he has to cover with a handkerchief while he writes. But, strangely, his body never becomes chilled, and he never catches cold.

He is a convinced believer in the virtues not only of fresh air but of cold water, and every morning, summer and winter, he takes a cold bath. In the depths of winter his tub is often frozen in the morning, and sometimes during the severe frost of the winter before last the water was a solid block of ice. Nothing daunted, he would sit down upon it, and pour over his body a fresh supply of cold water.

But one of the most interesting things about Dr. Gordon Stables is the manner in which he spends the summer. For five months he roams the country in a caravan, turning wherever his fancy may lead him, living continually in the open air, and indulging in the pleasures of a free gipsy life. He calls his caravan the "Wanderer," and it is replete with all the comforts the heart of a "gentleman gipsy" could desire.

"The caravan, said Dr. Stables, in the course of our chat, "is drawn by a couple of strong horses, which at night are stabled either at an inn or a farmhouse as chance provides; while I, my secretary, and the coachman sleep in the caravan. As a general rule I travel only with my secretary, though I have sometimes had my wife and one of my children to accompany me."

"And during these months do you continue your literary work?"

"Only my magazine and periodical work. I make it my holiday, and enjoy myself as much as possible. Most of the day I sit out beside the coachman in front of the caravan, and all my writing I do in the open air. When we pass through a town or village we do our shopping, laying in a store of whatver necessaries we may be in need of, and towards evening we begin to look out for a suitable place on which to camp. I prefer to draw the caravan up for the night on a nice bit of green near a roadside inn, where the horses can be stabled at a moderate figure."

"It is only for the horses you require the inn?"

"Only for the horses. We ourselves always live in the caravan, do all our own cooking, and manage all our own domestic affairs."

"The caravan must be an object of wonder herever you go?"

"Oh, yes! You would be amused sometimes at the crowds that gather round us when we stop near any populated place. I make everybody welcome to the caravan, and often I hold quite a reception. So numerous and so constant are the enquiries addressed to me on these occasions I had to get a booklet printed about the caravan, and this I now present to any one who comes to me thirsting for information. It saves talking."

"Have you ever had any accidents?"

"Yes, one or two, and the year I crossed the Grampians, when my record was one thousand three hundred miles, we had a very narrow escape. A horse in front of us jibbed and locked the dogcart to our pole, with the result that we were nearly all precipitated over a precipice 500 feet high. I tell you, when a man crosses the Grampians in such a vehicle as the 'Wanderer,' he simply takes his life in his hand."

"It must often be a tough job for two horses to draw the caravan up some of the steep hills you have to climb in Scotland or the north of England."

"Often we require another horse, and farmers, hawkers, and gipsies are always ready to take their own horses out of their carts to help the 'Wanderer' up a steep hill. They never will accept money for their assistance."

"The people must wonder who you are, roving about the country in that fashion?"

"Yes. A lot of people set me down as a showman or a quack medicine man. Some think the caravan is a photographic saloon or a Bible wagon, while others think I am either a Salvation Army leader, or the King of the Gipsies."

"You must have seen a good deal of the country in your travels?"

"Yes, I have wandered in the flowery lanes of Devon, through the Forest of Dean, by the banks of the Wye. I have travelled through the Black Country, I have found myself embosomed in Epping Forest, I have traversed the land of the Broads, I have wandered among the apple orchards, of Kent, the highlands of Surrey, the rolling downs of Sussex, and the heather lands of Hants. The Lake Country of the north of England, the borderland of Scotland, and the Highlands of my native land I have roamed over in my caravan."

"By the way, we often have inquiries made about your nationality. You are a Scotsman born?"

"I was born in Aberchirder in Banffshire, but when I was three years of age my father removed to Aberdeenshire. My name is a corruption of St. Able, borne by an old Huguenot family. We are of the Clan Gordon; on my mother's side I am connected with the Struan Robertsons, and I am related to the Frasers of Lovat."

"Then you were at school in Aberdeenshire?"

"Yes. There was no school in the district to which we removed, but my father was instrumental in founding one. Afterwards I was sent to the parish school, three miles away, and at the age of thirteen I entered the grammar school of Aberdeen. I spent three years at the University there, my parents desire being that I should enter the ministry."

"You did not pursue your studies for the Church."

"No! had no inclination that way; my desire was to be a soldier, and only my mother's objections prevented me from accepting a cadetship at the time of the Crimean War. I qualified for the medical professions, and became a surgeon in the Royal Navy."

"From your books, one would gather that you have travelled a great deal in foreign countries."

"And so I have. I have seen something of the world. In my youth I voyaged twice to the Arctic regions as doctor of a sealer. Then, of course, I moved about a bit when I was a naval surgeon. I have travelled in America, India, and Africa."

"When did you take to literature?"

"Some eighteen years ago. At the age of thirty-three I was invalided with rheumatism on half-pay, and I took to literature. I soon got rid of my rheumatism. Systematic cycling did that for me, and I haven't had a twinge since."

Questioned regarding his method of work, he said he composed best when writing at high pressure. Full of his subject when he began on a new book he went straight ahead, working from early in the morning till late at night, and doing any reading that was necessary after he had gone to bed. In this way, he sometimes finished a full length novel in about three weeks. All winter he worked in a fashion after this sort, but in the summer he had four or five months' holiday, and was thus none the worse for his severe exertions.

Dr. Gordon Stables then got on to his favourite theme—natural history. He is a born naturalist; not a mere classifier of species, but one who loves to study the ways and habits of everything that has life. Though he no longer practices as a doctor, he continues to keep up to date, by assiduous reading, his knowledge of medical science. In speech he is frank and kindly, and distinctly Scottish.

Positively the theatrical profession will have to persuade the present Government to pass a Bill for the suppression of Mr. Stanley Jones. Here he is again in the new number of *To-Morrow* uttering all sorts of unspeakable things. What is one to do with a man who declares that "the world in which the actor lives is a world in which the artistic instinct is grossly offended at every turn," or who openly states that the actor's besetting sin is "vanity, pyramidal vanity"? Imagine him also insinuating that men on the stage "are jealous of women's successes as well as of each other." But the sting of the article lies in its tail. "It is a curious thing," says this latter-day Jeremy Collier, "which cannot fail to be remarked by anybody who is acquainted with the theatrical profession, that it is considered a point worth mentioning when an actor is an honourable man or when an actress is a virtuous woman."

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS.

The "World" makes Prince Henri d'Orleans in the Rue Jean Gonjon, Paris, its celebrity at home this week. It is difficult, says the writer, as you look at him with his fair and almost boyish complexion, which the sun of Asia has scarcely touched, to imagine that he will soon be entering on his thirtieth year, and that he has gone through hardships and privations which entitle him to rank with Livingstone, Stanley, and Grant, among the greatest travellers of our age. Tall, well set up, and with an expression full of energy, Prince Henri has the blue eyes and fair hair which are the characteristics of the Orleans family, and there is something at once winning and resolute in his expression which helps to explain how he has succeeded in gaining the affection of, and the mastery over, the men whom he has taken with him upon his different expeditions. Devoid of every trace of vanity, he does not, upon the other hand, assume the false modesty of trying to show that he has done nothing extraordinary in traversing regions where, it may be said, no white man's foot had ever trod before; and as he relates the story of these different expeditions, you are carried far away from the little room in the Parisian street to the trackless solitudes and tropical splendour of Thibet and Tonquin. The memorials of these journeys are around you here, and Prince Henri, having replenished his formidable "meerschaum," tells you their history, a large cabinet at the back of his writing-desk containing several of them. Here is his collection of guns, including two breech-loaders which he has had with him in all his journeys, a carbine with which he has killed several tigers, and the various medals which have been given him by the different Geographical Societies of Europe. On the walls of this room are water-colours by his mother, the Duchesse de Chartres, of two Thibet chiefs, while close by hangs a very curious sketch of the sacred city of Lhassa, which he and his companion Bonvalot were not allowed to enter. Prince Henri succeeded in obtaining the loan of this from a native and getting it photographed, and it is very interesting because it enables you to see how this almost unknown city is built. A crayon drawing of hit friend Bonvalot hangs on the same wall, while in another part of the room are the tusks of a mamoth elephant given him while he was in Siberia. Very curious, too, is the history of some Japanese water-colours by the celebrated painter Hokousai which he saw on a screen while travelling in the Land of the Chrysanthemum and brought home, and just under these stand such souvenirs of travel as a silver box given him by one of the Kings of Laos, an Annamite bracelet and a Thibetan milkpot, while he has also a very choice selection of celebrated Japanese "first editions," illustrated by the same painter, Hokousai. A great many stuffed birds—such as the large white pheasant of Thibet, an Indian peacock, the blood (hill pheasant), so-called because of the deep red in its wing feathers, and the giant partridge as large as a blackcock, and never seen at an altitude of less than 10,000ft—not to mention the rare Thibetan antelope (the snow antelope), are all souvenirs of exciting shots, while on the floor is the skin of a tiger killed in Nepaul. Interspersed with all these are numerous family photographs, including a very fine etching of Prince Henri's father, one given to him by the Dowager Empress of Russia, and another of his eldest sister and her two boys. Then there is one of the Princess Marguerite, and a true presentment of the Tartar features of the faithful Rachmed who has accompanied him and Bonvalot upon two of their journeys, to say nothing of a large map of Asia, which pulls down over the bookcase, so that the Prince has it before his eyes as he sits writing at his desk. A second room, in which you find a type-writer busy at work transcribing the Prince's shorthand notes for his lecture at the Royal Geographical Society, is crammed with books and collections of shells and minerals, and this leads into the Prince's simply-furnished bedroom, in which there is nothing special to note unless it be a number of family photographs (inclnding his uncle, the late Comte de Paris, and his cousin, the charming Princess Helene), and a stick given him by the King of Siam, studded with native rubies. As he takes this stick off the bracket to show you, the Prince laughingly observes that he is not in the good graces of the Siamese monarch now, and that the latter might he inclined to "give him the stick" in another sense, though the relations between France and Siam are once more of the friendliest.

Before visiting Siam the Prince had seen a great deal of the world, for it was in 1887 that he commenced his travels. Although only nineteen at the time, he found the French army closed to him by virtue of the iniquitous law which disqualified princes of royal blood from serving their country in any capacity, and which came into force just after he, having passed all his examinations with brilliant success, was about to enter St. Cyr. A few months later he started, in the company of an officer whom his father knew well, upon a journey round the world. This lasted twelve months, six of which were spent in India, where he had two months' tiger-shooting in the Sunderbund, followed by another month in Nepaul with his cousin, the Duc d'Orleans. From India he went to Japan and America, and upon his return home published a very interesting narrative of his travels, which went through several editions. This journey prepared him for the far more arduous expedition which he commenced soon afterwards with the hardy explorer, Gabriel Bonvalot, who had himself just returned from a journey over the Pamirs into India. Starting from Russia, they made their way through Siberia into the unknown regions of Thibet, which they traversed almost in its entirety, coming out in Tonquin, after a journey which entailed such privations as only men of dauntless courage and iron constitution could have withstood. They were seventeen months on the road, and upon their return to France, they received the highest recompense which it was in the power of the French Geographical Society to confer—the gold medal—and the title of honorary member was also conferred on them by the Geographical Societies of Rome, Vienna, and Berne.

Prince Henri, during the brief stay he and his companion made in Tonquin, had seen enough of the country to inspire him with a belief in its value as an outlet for French Colonial enterprise, and the testimony which he bore to that effect could not be regarded as prejudiced, seeing that he was excluded from public affairs. However, as he had only been a month in the country, he determined to return and make a thorough examination of it; and he spent six months there and in Siam, just at the time when the question was being raised as to the creation of a "Buffer State" to prevent immediate contact between France and England. This measure the Prince resolutely opposed as being prejudicial to French intrests in that part of Asia, and if he was charged at that time with "hostility to England," it should be remembered that he was a Frenchman, and that to him the ppedominance of France was the object which should, before all else, be held in view. Be that as it may, the Prince's narrative of his journey in Tonquin and Siam was read with deep interest in Colonial questions; and he had not been long home before he started afresh upon his forth and most adventurous expedition. It was in June, 1894, that, accompanied by M. de Grandmaison, who, unhappily, was not destined to return, he started for Madagascar, where he spent a month or two before the French occupation; and he is very emphatic as to the possibilities which that island contains in the way of mineral wealth, by way of demonstration taking from his scarf a pin, the head of which is a small gold nugget found while he was there. From Madagascar the Prince and his companions went to Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, and so to the frontier of Tonquin, from which point the journey became more arduous, for after having followed the course of the Mekong River as far as they could, they traced a direct route from China into India, over ground which no European had ever visited, discovering on their way the sources of the Irrawaddy. They were, to use Scriptural language, in perils often, in hardships often; and the Prince has many anecdotes to tell you of hairbreadth 'scapes not only from being precipitated into abysmal chasms and angry torrents, but from savage tribes encountered in the previously unexplored region which the English travellers Bourne and Colquhoun declared to be impassable. It is the narrative of that journey which the audience at the Royal Geographical Society will have heard from Prince Henri before this sketch of him is published. During it he had often cause to be grateful for the kindly reception accorded to him and his companions in Burma and India by Englishmen, and he was deeply impressed by the admirable management of our depencies and by the facility with which we adapt ourselves to the particular circumstances and characteristics of each. He was very much struck, too, by Assam and its tea-plantations, and he assures you that he wishes nothing better for his own country than that its foreign possessions should be as wisely and generously administered as ours. It is pleasant, too, in the present state of French public affairs, when the cleavage of parties is so sharp, to find that even a Readical Ministry did not require its hand to be forced in order to the gallant young Prince the only distiction which it was in their power to confer. But Prince Henri, justly as he may prize the red ribbon (which his father won on the field of battle), has doubtless derived still moe durable satisfaction from the overwhelming congratulations of learned societies, of public acquaintances, and of private friends upon having added yet another chapter to the book of geographical knowledge.

PRINCE HENRI AND THE R.G.S.

Exceptional interest attached to the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on May 18, in view of the fact that Prince Henri d'Orleans was announced to read a paper descriptive of a journey from Talifu to Assam, or, as he himself terms it, the shortest and most direct route from China to India. Mr. Clements R. Markham presided, and among those present were the Siamese Minister, the Danish Minister, M. le Compte Pontavice de Heussey, Lord Eustace Cecil, Gen. Sir M. Biddulph, Admiral Sir A. Hoskins, Sir C. Hill, Admiral Sir J. C. D. Hay, Sir Jhon Kirk, Sir P. Anderson, Lord Belhaven, and Sir W. J. Farrer.—The Chairman said Prince Henri had accepted the invitation to appear before that Society, and came at great inconvenience from Paris to read his paper. His last expedition was most interesting geographically, and one in which he encountered and overcame the greatest difficulties and dangers.

Prince Henri, who was warmly cheered, read his paper in English. He said he had heard many expressions of satisfaction from his countrymen when over here at the Geographical Congress last year, and his travels alone prevented him from attending. (Applause.) All races met on common ground in the search for geographical knowledge, and as he knew the services rendered by the London Society to humanity, he was proud to accept their invitation. (Applause.) About the middle of June, 1895, he and his party left Talifu, their object being the continuation of the exploration of the Mekong. They struck out in a westerly direction, crossing two passes, one of which was nearly 10,000ft. high. They crossed the Mekong at Feilon-Kiao on a fine bridge, the last in the north till arriving at Chiamdo. They followed the right bank, having great difficulties with the roads, which they frequently had to repair themselves. The want of precise information made them take fifteen days to reach, upon the right bank of the Mekong, a point which was only two days to the north of Feilong-Kiao, but they were thus able to follow up the left bank of the Salwin for several days. During this part of the journey they passed through some very interesting tribes, Lamajen and Lissus. These tribes appeared rather timid, and made no difficulty about the travellers proceeding, though one evening they had to take up their arms to repulse an attack which appeared to be imminent. The Lissu villagers were frightened and wished to massacre them, but were quieted down. Their stay at Tseku was prolonged, the Prince having taken fever and neuralgia. During the leisure time of his convalescence, while Lieut. Roux pushed forward as far as Ateutse, in order to fix a point astronomically for the end of the journey, he gathered, with the aid of the missionaries, a great deal of information about the Thibetans, the Lissus, and Massas of this region. He obtained from the latter some books of sorcerers' prayers, written in hieroglyphics, and induced them to translate them in his presence, which, he believed, had not previously been done. Various considerations made the travellers give up the idea of going to the Province of Tarong, their goal now being India, which they tried to reach by the most direct route, possible. They tried to settle the problem of the Salwin and the Irawadi, but gained little information except that beyond the Salwin there is a great river called Kinkiang, that the paths are very bad, and that the inhabitans are savages and live in trees. This was all that they could learn about the country which separates China from India. From Sept. 22 to Nov. 18 was occupied in the journey from the Valley of the Salwin as far as the Plain of Khamti; from Nov. 18 to 25 they stayed at Khamti and journeyed across the plain; and from Nov. 25 to Dec. 16 from Khamti to the first large village of Assam. They had considerable difficulties in all the stages. The first result of their journey from Tseku was the indulgence of a slight feeling of pride. The Frenchmen had beeen the first to traverse the shortest and most direct route from China to India, a route which so many Englishmen had searched for in vain on both frontiers. It was not practicable for trade. They crossed the upper branches of the Irawadi, and, by means of the information received and the views they obtained from the various passes which they traversed (they could see very distinctly from some of them the high chain which bounds the south of Zayul, a few days' journey off), they were able to fix, within a few miles, the points whence these branches take their origin. The three main branches which make the Irawadi, were, starting from the west, the Kiu-Kiang, the Telo, and the Nam-kiu. The two former had the greatest volume of water. They were not marked on the maps. The most northern branch, the Kiu-Kiang, came from no higher latitude than 28° 30' N. Thanks to the means of verification supplied by the bearings, they did not think the results obtained could be modified by any important error. They had covered 2500 kilometres of entirely new territory.

Sir Charles Elliot, formerly Commissioner in Assam, Col. Woodthorpe, and others having spoken, the proceedings closed with votes of thanks.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Our special correspondent at Havana, writing on May 2, says that the rebel army now numbers more than 40,000 fighting men, with artillery, small arms, and ammunition. The supply of ammunition is precarious, but sufficient has been obtained during the past 12 months to enable the rebels to make marked and substantial headway against the Spanish troops. This supply has been obtained in part from abroad, chiefly in the United States, and in part by capture from the Spaniards. Spain in purely on the defensives The Spanish army consists of 135,000 regular troops of all arms, and this is supported by a body of 40,000 Volunteers. The army is employed in doing garrison duty in the principal towns, scattered over the country for the protection of property and for the purpose of guarding lines of communication, and, finally in occupying a strategic line extending from Havana to the southern coast, a distance of about 22 miles. It is on this line that the Commander-in-Chief centres his hopes. Its object is to prevent the rebel chief Antonio Maceo from passing back from the province of Pinar del Rio to Matanzas and Santa Clara for the purpose of reuniting his forces with those under command of Maximo Gomez, Calixto Garcia, and other important leaders. Antonio Maceo, with his army of 11,000 men, is awaiting fnrther supplies of ammunition from the United States, before again assuming the offensive. It is said that Maximo Gomez is drafting out a picked body of some 6,000 men, and as soon as he is joined by Calixto Garcia the combined forces will march westward through the province of Matanzas and thence towards Havana. The Object is to create a diversion whilst Antonio Maceo makes his attack on the Spanish line, and if necessary, actively assist Maceo in his attempt to push his way past the Spanish intrenched positions. That the position of Maceo and his 11,000 men in Pinar del Rio is not of the desperate nature which the Spanish authorities would have the public believe is clearly shown by the fact that General Weyler's offer of a free pardon has only been accepted in a few isolated cases.

Spain has lost control and jurisdiction in the island except in those spots where her soldiers are actually encamped. A mile distant from any of these garrison towns and fortified posts armed rebels will be found at every turn. And this condition of affairs has only one meaning—Spain has lost the power to protect life and property in Cuba.

After making careful and widespread inquiries, in no instance has our correspondent obtained evidence of cruelty against General Weyler.

The economic condition of the country has become rapidly worse since the commencement of the present year. The breakdown in the sugar crop has rendered many thousand of people destitute. Those who have money to pay their passages have emigrated; others live a precarious existence never knowing where the morrow's food is coming from. Every steamer takes away some hundreds of women and children whose fathers, husbands, and brothers have joined the standard of revolt. In the city of Havana 5,000 householders have notified their landlords of their intention of giving up their houses. Tobacco is in a worse way than sugar. The total export of all products from Cuba is estimated at £3,000,000 for the current year as compared with some £12,000,000 in 1895. Indeed were it not for the enormous military expenditure, every merchant in Cuba would be forced to suspend operations.

Our correspondent sees three possible endings to this rebellion. Spain may continue the present policy, keeping possession of the principal towns, and from time to time attempting to reconquer the island but this would entail a very much greater expenditure than has yet been thought necessary and absolute ruin to the island unless some other Power intervenes. The second possibility is that the Cubans may gain their independence by continuing their present tactics until the Spanish Treasury is unable to meet the enormons expenditure entailed by the operations—this possibility being hastened by the fact that the whole Cuban debt, some £80,000,000, will in future have to be borne by Spain in consequence of the fact that the Cuban Treasury is bankrupt. As an independent Republic Cuba would become a hell upon earth beside which Hayti would be a paradise. The third possibility is for Spain to offer a full measure of self-government modelled on the lines of the Canadian connexion with Great Britain, the United States becoming surety to the rebels that Spain would carry out her part of the bargain. Peace on such terms could be made at once.

A matter that is causing discontent and distrust among loyal Spaniards in Cuba is the muzzling of the Press, A strict censorship has now developed into an absolute gag. The Diario de la Marina has been fined £20 for the publication of some mild articles suggesting that certain reforms should go hand-in-hand with Spanish victories over the rebels and £10 for a milk-and-water protest explaining why the first fine had been inflicted. La Discusion has been mulcted of £10 for reprinting the article from the Diario de la Marina, whilst El Pais has to pay £5 for saying that the bomb exploded in the offices of the Governor-General's palace caused a momentary panic amongst those who were present, The latest edict directs that a newspaper fined for three such offences shall be suspended from publication.—"Times."

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice withen the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complextion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ngredients. Ask any dealer n perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthles mitations.

LORD ROSEBRY AT NEWTON ABBOT.

A REMINISCENCE OF ETON.

Lord Rosebery, on May 15, spoke at a large meeting at Newton Abbot, over which Mr. C. T. D. Acland presided. His lordship, who was loudly cheered—the audience singing "For he's a jolly good fellow"—commenced by a humourous reference to the chairman:—It is a long time since you (Mr. Acland) and I first met. I have always been a little under your presidence, because I began as your fag at Eton—(loud laughter)—and I little thought when I poached your eggs and made your tea—(laughter)—that we were destined to meet under these somewhat dissimilar circumstances. May I allude to one other remark that you made? You said that you were now an outsider. Allow me to say, sir, with all that humility which befits our former relations—(laughter)—that I trust you will very soon be an insider." (Cheers.)

THE EDUCATION BILL AND GERMAN RIVALRY.

The Education Bill (his lordship said) had passed its second reading by an extraordinary majority, in more senses than one. He regarded it as a monstrous evil to curb the education development of this country by stereotyping the payment made to education. This year we were all in a fuss about Germany. "Whether that was wise or not I will not inquire. But we were singing wild songs in the music-halls, and expressing those heroic sentiments which we all express when we have a little lost our heads. (Laughter.) But see what we are going to do with regard to Germany. What coals of fire we were going to heap upon what was supposed to be in January that unmeritorious head! We are going to say to her 'We cannot declare war against you for the abominable things you did in January, but we will do a nobler thing. Now that we perceive you are outstripping us owing to your superior education in commercial matters, we will stop in the race, we will stint and cripple the education of our growing generation; that is the present we make to you.' I am a Scotchman. (Cheers.) Thank God this bill does not apply to Scotland!"

THE TRANSVAAL INQUIRY.

Continuing, his lordship said: I will take two questions of forign policy. One is in the main a Colonial question—but you can hardly in these days dissociate what is Colonial from what is foreign—that is, the question of the Transvaal. (Cheers.) Now there are two points, in my opinion, in connection with the Transvaal difficulty. The first is your policy as regards the Transvaal, and the next is the inquiry that will have to be carried out in connection with recent proceedings—(hear, hear)—and I am bound to say that I hold that the method to be employed with regard to these two questions is almost diametrically different. With regard to the policy to be pursued in the Transvaal, I hope that it will be leisurely and not hurriedly. (Hear, hear.) Nothing can be gained and much maybe compromised, by precipitation. We have had enough, I think, of precipitation. (Cheers.) It is not when the memory of wrong is hot with in us and when angry passions are stirred that diplomacy can hope to effect any useful work. It is when memories have become dim and blunted, and when passions are allayed that we alone can hope to effect any durable diplomatic settlement. (Cheers.) But as regards the inquiry to be held, I confess my view is exactly the reverse. In that matter it seems to me that there is no room for delay, and that promptitude is of the very essence. (Cheers.) I think we owe the promptest, the most searching, and the most impartial inquiry, not merely to South Africa, not merely to Europe, not merely to ourselves, but also to the persons accused. (Cheers.) We must clear up our national character to our own people, for, depend upon it, any delay in this inquiry will be considered as suspicious by the vast masses of the population, and if once the mass of the people begin to believe that there is any reason among persons highly placed in this country, among members of Parliament or otherwise, why this inquiry could not be allowed to proceed a blow will be struck at public confidence deeper, far deeper, than any company can sustain. (Loud cheers.) Gentleman, I think that the inquiry, then, should be prompt and searching, and I think it should also be prompt and searching for the accused men themselves. (Hear, hear.) It is not fair that those who are accused should be prejudged by delay in this inquiry. It is not fair to men who are far away from here, some of them fighting for their lives and for the Empire, that this inquiry which is to search into their conduct should be delayed beyond what it possibly can be. (Hear, hear.) Well, and that is why I am not in favour of the course recommended by Her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty's Government appear to me to have erred in two respects with regard to this inquiry. In the first place, they wish to postpone it until after the trial of Dr. Jameson is concluded. I can see no reason for that postponement. They need not inquire into the same set of facts and they have a great field of inquiry in the whole past action of the Chartered Company—(hear, hear)—which is not touched by the trial now pending before a court of justice. In the next place, I think they have erred in this, that they propose a joint Parliamentary committee. What does that mean? A Parliamentary committee can only sit when Parliament is sitting. Parliament will rise in August, or we are told, infallibly, it will rise in August. By that time the trial of Dr. Jameson may not have been concluded, or, at any rate, it may have only just been concluded, at the rate at which it is proceeding. What, then, does this mean? That, if the proposal of the Government is adopted, the inquiry must be postponed till next year when Parliament will meet, and an inquiry so postponed will almost be worse than no inquiry at all. (Cheers.)

THE RECENT LIBERAL POLICY REGARDING ARMENIA.

In conclusion, his lordship replied to Lord Salisbury's recent references to the policy of the Liberal Government in regard to Armenia, and urged the Liberals to shake off their apathy, and prepare for the future of their party. This apathy he declared, was the most formidable of all evils. I do not know, he said, whether it is a healthy sign or not. I am not at all sure that it is unhealthy sign, but, at any rate, I believe this, that the amusements and the pleasures of life bulk far more largely in the vision of the population at this moment than any political question that you can suggest. I daresay everybody here below a certain age feels a little guilty when I make that remark. (Laughter.) What is the first column which they turn to in the newspaper? Is it always the political column? Is it not sometimes the column regarding the triumphs of golf, or feats of the bicyclist, or the score of the cricketer, or of the footballer, or even a more questionable sport still? (Loud laughter.) Well, I for my part am happy and contented to think that the population of this country is happy and contented too, but I don't think that they will remain happy and contented long if things go on as they are at present, and I think, therefore, that that great enemy, apathy, with which you have had to contend will also dwindle in strength as time goes on.

The popularity of "Jo," Mr. J. P. Burnett's adaptation of "Bleak House," would appear to be inexhaustible. More than twenty years have elapsed since the piece first saw the light, and yet its hold upon the public is as strong as ever. That the circumstances can honestly be attributed to the superlative merits of the stage version of Dicken's famous novel will hardly be maintained. As a play "Jo" is a crude and inadequate piece of work, in which practically only one thread of the wonderful skein knitted together by the hand of the great humourist is preserved. So long, however, as Miss Jennie Lee is to the fore to give her marvellously pathetic impersonation of the little crossing-sweeper there need be no fear that "Jo" will fail to attract. Firm in this belief, Sir Augustus Harris has placed Drury Lane at her disposal for a brief season, limited, according to the announcements, to a couple of week.

"For the Crown" is to be withdrawn at the Lyceum. The statement should be of interest to all those who have not yet witnessed a piece which by virtue of its splendid mounting, exciting story, and fine acting well deserves to be seen. That during the next week they should take an opportunity to repair the omission is the best advice we can offer them. On Wednesday, June 3, this was to be produced for the first time in English a version—or, rather, translation, as Mr. Louis N. Parker, who is responsible for the work, wishes it to be called—of Hermann Soddermann's four-act drama "Heimat," under the title of "Magda." In this Mrs. Patrick Campbell, following in the footsteps of Madame Bernhardt and Signora Duse, will appear as the heroine; while Mr. James Fernaedez is to play the puritanical father, who is struck down in the moment of vengeance by paralysis, and Mr. Fordes-Robertson the noble-hearted clergyman, who undertakes to mediate between daughter and parent.

What is the proper thing to do, suppose you happen to be small and slight in physique, supposing a person of "Herculean proportions" threatens to thrash you? ask the *St. James's Gazette*. That was the enigma presented to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who is rather below the middle height, by his excited brother-in-law, who is described by the reporters in the above honoured phrase. In America, perhaps, it would be etiquette for the small man to permit himself to be assaulted by the Herculean individual, and say nothing; or else to provide himself with a revolver and shoot his assailant dead. But in England it is not considered a nice thing to kill members of your own family, and there is also a feeling that the possessor of "Herculean proportions" is not legally entitled to use his gifts to better and maul men less favoured. Mr. Kipling, in getting his brother-in-law bound over to keep the peace, took a sensible and dignified course, and we hope will be free from annoyance in future.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE Duke of Argyll's new book, England's Responsibility towards Turkey, as it will be entitled, is to be published by Mr. Murray soon after Whitsuntide. The Duke is the only survivor of the Cabinate which concluded the treaty of Paris of 1856. This treaty is of the first moment in reference to our position towards Turkey from that time to the present. His Grace writes a historical account of Anglo-Turkish events during the whole interval, basing it upon his personal knowledge and on documents. Of course, the Duke has strongly championed the cause of the Armenians.

The venerable Sir Thomas Dyke Acland dedicates to Mr. Gladstone a volume which he is giving us. It is a study of principles, ancient and modern, and bears the title, Knowledge, Duty, and Faith. Sir Thomas offers his dedication in remembrance of Mr. Gladstone's personal example and profound study at Christ Church, Oxford, sixty-five years ago, and of his constant friendship ever since. Messrs. Kegan Paul will publish the book at once.

Travel and Talk, the book on which the Rev. H. R. Haweis has been engaged for some time, will be published by Messrs. Chatto at once. Mr. Haweis remarks that he has no preface to offer and no explanation to make—the two volumes speak for themselves. Those who are interested in me and my travels and observations, he adds, will read them, and the others can leave them alone. The work represents Mr. Haweis's travels outside Europe between 1885 and 1895. One day he may write another book on his travels in Europe, but he says that so far this is only a threat.

An interesting volume is in preparation by Messrs. Longmans consisting mainly of letters written by the Hon Maria Holroyd, a daughter of Gibbon's friend, Lord Sheffield. The letters date from 1776 to 1790, and they include accounts of the trial of Warren Hastings, the apotheosis of Voltire, and incidents of the French Revolution. They also contain a good deal of gossip about the Comte de Lally Tollendal, and other notable French refugees. In the autumn Messrs. Longmans will publish a series of short stories by Er. Anthony Pope under the title "The Heart of Princes Osra. They are laid in Strelsau, a mythical capital familiar to those who know The Prisoner of Zenda.

This month Messrs. Osgood will publish a book of travel by Mr. Caspe: Whitney, entitled On Snow Shoes to the Barren Grounds. The work has appeared serially in "Harper's Magazine," and is an account of a somewhat remarkable trip. The Barren Grounds is the name applied to a great, and almost unknown tract in the for north of the American continent. It runs from the Great Slave Lake to the Arctic Ocean, and is bounded on the east by the Hudson Bay Company's territory. Such is the region with which Mr. Whitney deals, and he has much to say of unfamiliar Indian tribes, and the rare musk-ox and wood bison.

Man and his Markets, the new book by Mr. Leonard W. Lyde, who wrote Man on the earth, is announced by Messers. Macmillan for early publication. It is intended as a reading-book in geography, dealing with man in relation to the chief necessaries of his life. Every effort has been made to give interest to the subject both in the selection and treatment of topics, and by providing abundant illustrations. Such chapter-titles as Environment, The birth of a City, Bread and Milk, and Coal and Iron, give some idea of the scope of the work. It is written as the result of Mr. Lyde's own practical experience as a teacher.

Here is a chance for some Arabic scholar among the English of Mombasa. The known history of the town begins about the middle of the fourteenth century, when the place was visited by Sheikh bin Batuta, the Arabian Marco Polo of his age. Dr. Gregory, the explorer and scientist, could learn nothing of Mombasa history earlier than the above-named date. But at Lamu, another town on the British East African coast, MSS. of an older date, and containing a history of Mombasa, are preserved by the Mazrui family, it is said. But they are preserved even more jealously than those Travels of Christ which, according to a Russian explorer, are hidden in a hole in Thibet; for whereas the Russian traveller contrived to get hold of the Travels, no European has read the Lamu MSS. There is no reason to doubt the existence of the Arabic MSS. They would probably throw light on the early history of Mombasa, the beautiful East African town which, in all ages, has been one of the most important localities on the coast, and which, under its new British rule, is destined far to surpass its ancient greatness. They might also throw light on the early migrations of the Arabians, the adventurous race whose merchants and travellers reached the Central African lakes and mountains ages before Baker and Burton, and Speke and Grant, and Livingstone and Stanley. The Portuguese in India ruled Mombasa from their capital of Goa. And in our day the region is occupied by Sikhs of the British Indian army.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are on the point of issuing the next volume, Richelieu, of their very popular and well-written series of Foreign Statesmen. It is written by Mr. R. Lodge, Professor of History in Glasgow University. The Rev. W. H. Hutton is also preparing for the same series a sketch of the life of Philip Augustus. Among other historical works which Messrs. Macmillan have on hand is Dr. Henry Gee's Documents Illustrative of English Church History, compiled from original resources.

Early this month Mr. Lane will publish a volume by Dr. H. D. Traill under the title From Cairo to the Soudan Frontier. It is a reprint of articles written during two recent winter tours in Egypt. Dr. Traill says in his preface that he has endeavoured to portray the life and character of the people and the country. He alludes to the Egyptians as that ancient and unchangeable people, and touches upon the English administration of Egypt. The last of his papers was written before the advance into the Soudan had begun. The idea of the advance was, however, already in the air, and Dr. Traill has some remarks to make on the undertaking.

M. Augustin Filon, a well-known writer on English subjects in the "Debats" and other publications, has completed a series of essays on the English stage. The contents of the volume are partly historical, partly devoted to English drama at the present day, and include finally, a series of considerations upon the future of the theatre in England. The late M. Leon Say has left behind him the completed manuscript of a volume written for a series of works appearing under the title. The National Life of France. The work in question is a complete account, intended for general readers, of the French financial system. It was in the press, when the mail left and was to appear towards the end of last month. Another volume of the Journal of Edmond de Goncourt was to be out on Friday or Saturday after the mail left. It covers the years from 1892 to 1895. M. Goncourt's friends should now have reason to hope that they will be safe for a year or two from his divulgations. That most extraordinary of French poets—"c'est le cas de le dire"—Count Robert de Montesquieu-Fezensac intends issuing shortly a new volume of verse. Title, Les Hortensias Bleus. M. Michel Salomon has ready a volume of literary essays. Among the subjects treated of in Etudes et Portraits Litteraires are Barbey d'Aurevilly, Jules Tellier, Taine, Amiel, and Pere Ollivier.

Messrs. Macmillan will issue Jane Austen's Sense and Sensibility in their Illustrated Standard Novels, with pictures by Mr. Hugh Thomson and an introduction by Mr. Austin Dobson.—In a few days Messrs. Chatto will publish Tales of Our Coast, the volume to which Mr. Crockett, Mr. Gilbert Parker, Mr Clark Russell, "Q." and Mr. Harold Frederic contribute stories. They have also almost ready Doris and I, Mr. John Stafford's volume of stories. In America this book will be issued under the title Old World Idylls.—Several volumes of fiction are announced by Mr. John Lane for publication early this month. One is Sir William Nevill Geary's story of society life, A Lawyer's Wife. Another is by Miss Una Taylor the author of "A King's Favourite," and is called "Nets for the Wind." A third is a Dutch-Indian novel by Miss Annie Linden. It is entitled Gold.

Mr. Swinburne's new poem, The Tale of Balen, which he dedicates in verse to his mother, will be published by Messrs. Chatto, The popular lectures lately delivered by Mr. Augustine Birrell, Q.C., M.P., upon the Duties and Liabilities of Trustees, are to be published in book form by Messrs. Macmillan. Mr. John Murray is publishing a volume by the Rev. W. H. Carnegie, entitled Some Principles of Religious Education. It is based on a series of addresses delivered in Worcester Cathedral. A volume, Where to go for a Holiday, with contributions by Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., Justin McCarthy and other well-known people, is to be issued soon by Messrs. Chatto. The Romance of the Sea; its Fictions, Facts and Folk-Lore, is the title of a new volume of some 500 pages, which will shortly be issued by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, from the pen of Mr. Frederick Whymper, the author of Travel and Adventures in Alaska, the Fisheries of the World, and of an elaborate work in four volumes entitled, The Sea.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 96, Harrington Road London England.

"KISS ME, JACK, AND LET ME GO."

ONCE, long ago, I was witness to a duel in California. The two men had been bosom friends, but had quarrelled about (of course) a woman. Splendid fellows both—young, brainy, and ambitious. As they stood in a clear space among the pine trees near Sacramento, pale as lilies, steady as rocks, weapons in hand waiting for the word, the rising sun shining athwart the line of vision, they presented a picture too often seen in 1850. The pistols cracked almost simultaneously. One man stood erect, evidently untouched; the other fell upon his back and lay straight and still. Seconds, surgeons, and spectators rushed to his side. He was "all there," mind as well as body. "No, don't disturb me," he said coolly to the doctor, "I'm shot fatally and shall die in five minutes. Call Jack and be quick." Pistol still in hand, his antagonist came and bent over his erstwhile chum. The excitement among the crowd was intense; the dying man alone was calm. "Jack, my darling old boy," he said, "forgive me and forgive her. Kiss me, and let me go." A minute more and he was dead, with Jack lying across his body, crying like a baby.

After I have told you another and very different story, I'll show wherein they teach the same lesson.

There is no tragedy in this one; nevertheless it is of wider human interest than the other. A woman had been ill more or less all her life. The details are commonplace enough, and yet they will appeal to millions who care nothing for the jealousies of young men in love.

"At times," she says, I suffered from pains at the back of the head, and a sense of weight, and felt tired and weary, yet it was not from work only. I had a strange feeling too, of something hanging over me, as of some evil or danger that I could not explain or define.

"My appetite was variable: sometimes I could eat anything and again I could not touch any food at all. "But I was never laid up, at it were."

Please note the last sentence. It may seem like the weakest but treally is the strongest point in this lady's statement, We will tell you why in a moment.

She goes on; "Still I was often in misery, but got along fairly well until August, 1890, when I had a severe attack of rheumatism. First the great toe of my right foot and the thumb of my right hand grew hot and painful. After a time the trouble extended to my back and hips. I could not straighten myself; I was almost bent double. Month after month I was like this, getting little or no sleep at night. Medical treatment proved of no benefit to me. In December, 1891, "the pain almost drove me mad." My face was swollen to nearly twice its natural size, and my eyes were so covered by the enlarged lids that I could scarcely see. There was a constant ringing in my ears, and the doctors said I had erysipelas.

"For days and days I could not walk across the floor, and for some time I was able to move about only by taking hold of the furniture or other objects. When all other means had been tried and had failed Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was recommended to me. A single bottle did me a deal of good. I kept on with it, and soon was stronger and in better health than for forty years previously. I still take an occasional dose and continue in good health notwithstanding my age (48), and the 'change of life.' I tell everyone what the Syrup has done for me, and give you permission to publish what I have said. Yours truly (Signed), (Mrs.) MARY JANE MILNES, 18, Walker's Buildings, Brewery Lane, Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, October 12th, 1892."

Now for the lesson of both these incidents; what is it? This: that it is not people in desperate extremities who suffer most. Pain is in proportion to the resistance to disease. Those who surrender, who are in despair, who give up, have present punishment largely remitted. Dying persons are the most comfortable of all. Hopelessness and dissolution administer their own anodynes. Those who are "not laid up," who are ill, and yet work and struggle, need pity and help. This lady was one, and to such Mother Seigel always proves a friend.

PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER
Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.
For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.
Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best
Family MEDICINE for
BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., Ld.,
NEW YORK.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION


1/- 2/- 2/6 3/6 PER BOTTLE.
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH ENGLAND.
ELLIMAN'S in GERMANY.
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders. Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c.
Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
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MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK


The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

S. & H. HARRIS.


WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

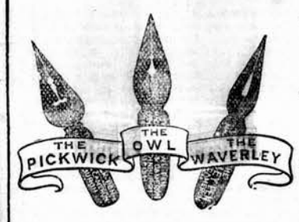
Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18597, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.


EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.
The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:
Vigor & Co., 21, Baker St., London.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS


"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*
"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*
"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*
Sold by all Stationers.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to his Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*
CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

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The most Substantial, the most Popular and the most Elegant.

Superior to all the other cheap watches in the East as certified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

THE 'VICTORIA' PRIZE WATCH

NEXT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION 31st MARCH, 1896. APPLY EARLY!

Periodical distribution of prizes paid in cash to the purchasers who hold successful numbers.

A PERFECT TIME-KEEPER.



Rs. 11-8 Only.

Chain Re. 1 extra.

THE SYSTEM OF PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS in relation to the "VICTORIA" WATCH has been eminently popular and large amounts of money have been distributed among the purchasers of the Watch periodically, for years past.

THE PRIZE FUND IS FORMED by a deposit of one rupee made for every Watch sold, and the total is divided among the successful coupon holders. Each purchaser is furnished with a certificate of Five Years' Guarantee along with the Watch, each certificate containing a separate number, which become a prize coupon. A list of the successful numbers with the names of the holders and the amounts distributed, is regularly published in all the leading Indian papers, after each prize distribution. The Watch is declared by many hundreds of Voluntary certificates to be a MARVEL in quality, cheapness and elegance. BUY A REALLY GOOD WATCH AND SECURE A COUPON FOR A PRIZE. APPLY EARLY!!

Independently of the Prizes offered, the Watch is honestly worth double the money asked for it.

Full Jewelled, Keyless Action	...	...	...Rs. 11 8
Fitted with superior leather Strap, as a Wrist Watch	...	...	... ,, 14 8
Ditto ditto with compass	...	...	... ,, 15 8

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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY US

At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).

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Agents in all Principal Places in the World.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

FOR DIABETES.

"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

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ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

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"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

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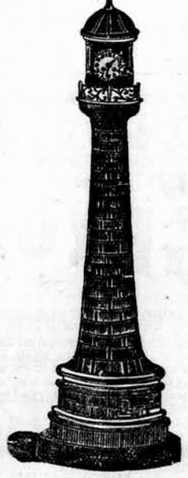
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A few selections from a most unique and distinctive stock of Clocks.



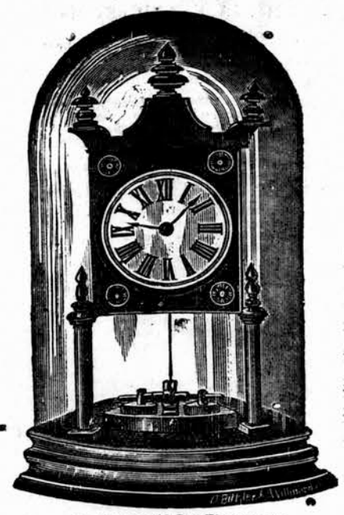
THE LIGHTHOUSE, No. 2.
In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights.
A most artistic production, Rs. 450.



Another form of Lighthouse Clock with timepiece aneroid and two barometers, Rs. 250.



THE AUTOMATIC CLOCK.
Hours and minutes shown through two apertures in dial, the figures being changed by a mechanical movement, Carved solid dark wood case with gilt ornamentation, Rs. 190.



Torsion Pendulum, 400 Day Timepiece Requires winding not oftener than once a year.
In various size, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 425.



HALL OR LIBRARY ENGLISH CLOCK.
Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong .....Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size ..... ,, 700.



MUSICAL CHIMING TUBES CLOCK.
Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial.
Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes.
Rs. 3,500.



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WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

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REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

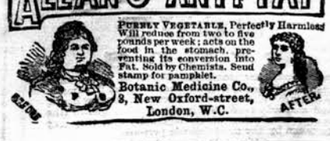
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT



PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

The Most Perfect

Disinfectant

Known to Science.

KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS

SANITAS

FLUIDS POWDERS SOAPS & APPLIANCES

Fragrant, Non-Poisonous

Does not Stain or Corrode.

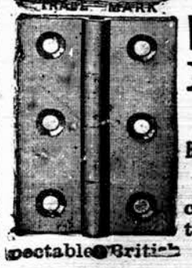
"I consider the 'Sanitas' preparations to be excellent, and I use them in my own house."
(Sir) CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.S.C.I., &c.,
Vice-President College of Surgeons, Ireland, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this paper, or to

BATHGATE & Co., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

GOLD & Co.'S

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WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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